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VOL. XCIX—NO. 80. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908 EIGHTEEN PAGES.

CLOISONNE

THE JAPANESE poteries are noted for their CLOISONNE and SATSUMA WARES. The firm of T. HATTORI is celebrated in Japan for making the finest grade of cloisonne ware and holding the appointment of manufacturer to the Imperial household. We have imported direct from T. Hattori an exceedingly choice collection of his highest grade CLOISONNE WARE. An inspection will assure you of the beauty of the workmanship. All prices are marked in plain figures and range from $2 up.

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HODOTA of Yokohama has a world-wide reputation for turning out the finest SATSUMA WARE. We have paid HODOTA'S prices in order to secure the best. The goods consist of beautiful vases of all sizes and shapes; cups and saucers; rosebowls; tea caddies; teapots; christening bowls. Prices range from $2 up.

Every piece of Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware we are now offering is from the hands of the old artists, who are rapidly dying out. These goods will steadily increase in value.

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Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths.
Government St., - Victoria, B. C.

Yes! They're Canned But Appetizingly Fresh

No danger when you deal here in Canned Goods, as in everything else, you get only the excellent and satisfactory brands—

Asparagus, per tin, 50c and 60c; per bottle	75c
Succatosh, 2 tins	35c
Kidney Beans, 2 tins	35c
Hulled Hominy, large tin	25c
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Sugar Corn, 2 tins	25c
Spinach, per tin	25c
French Peas, per tin	25c
French Peas, 2 tins	25c
Tomatoes with Chili peppers, per tin	20c
Tomatoes, large can	15c

RENNIE'S FAMOUS FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, per package ..... 5c and 10c

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McCandless Bros. & Cathcart
555 Johnson St., Victoria
Your shoes will be right if you get them here

V. O. P.
Very Oldest Procurable

King William IV.

This is a blend of the rarest selected old Scotch Whiskies to be found in Scotland. It is pronounced by experts to be singularly rich in those compounded eithers—only developed in the finest spirits by great age—which impart the delicacy of flavor and constitute the elegance of bouquet so much prized by connoisseurs. To the gourmet it is offered as a substitute for the old liqueur Brandies shipped from Cognac prior to the destruction of the vineyards by phylloxera.

Call for King Williams IV. V. O. P. at any first-class hotel, bar, cafe or club. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone

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Sole Agents

BUDGET SPEECH AT THE CAPITAL

Heavy Increase of Public Debt in Spite of Enormous Revenue

QUEBEC BRIDGE QUESTION

Advances for Moving Crops Taken From Dominion Note Reserve

Ottawa, March 17.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Fielding delivered his annual budget speech. He began by announcing that the surplus for the financial year of nine months which ended with March last was $16,427,000, the greatest in the history of Canada. The net debt was decreased during the same period by $3,370,000. For the year ending with the present month Mr. Fielding estimated that the expenditure on consolidated fund account and capital account would be $110,000,000, and that as a result the debt would be increased by twelve million dollars. Eighteen millions would be spent on the National Transcontinental road. If this expenditure had not been made the year would have closed with another reduction of the public debt.

He did not think that the revenue would reach $96,000,000 next year, thus forecasting an addition to the debt of about twenty-five millions. Thirty millions was being asked for construction of the National Transcontinental road.

Mr. Fielding then outlined some changes in the excise duties on tobacco, the effect of which was to foster the use of Canadian tobacco. The rearrangement would not result in any material change in collections. Cigars, for instance, were formerly taxed $6 per thousand and ten cents per pound upon the raw leaf utilized in their manufacture. The duty would now be $2 per thousand and 28 cents per pound on the raw leaf.

Mr. Fielding then announced that the government intended advancing the Quebec Bridge Co. $5,000,000 for the completion of the bridge. The government had no idea how much it would cost to complete the bridge.

He referred to the advances to banks in order that the crop might be moved. The advance amounted to $53,000,000, and most of it had been repaid. As it was practically impossible to borrow money in England at the time the government had come to the conclusion that the only way in which to obtain the money was to take it out of the reserve held for the security of Dominion notes. This reserve was in part gold and part imperial guaranteed debentures. The government had taken from the banks certain securities, and had accepted them as the equivalent of the guaranteed debentures. It had then issued its notes against the securities. In addition the Bank of Montreal had guaranteed the loans. The act was a departure from the currency act, and would require the ratification of parliament.

Mr. Fielding thought that last year's experience would lead to amending the banking act so that the banks, when money was required for the harvest would be allowed to issue emergency circulation to the amount of fifteen per cent of their combined capital, paid up and reserve. For this emergency circulation the banks would pay the government a tax of five per cent, so that it would be retired as speedily as possible. No changes were proposed in the customs tariff.

Mr. Foster replied in a speech criticizing the government for its lavish expenditures, and asserting that the surplus claimed by Mr. Fielding was mythical.

R. L. Drury, of Victoria, who has been sent to Japan to keep tab on immigration matters, is engaged for six months at $400 a month and traveling expenses.

According to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Kenneth Falconer, Montreal, has been paid $43,084 for reorganizing the accounting system of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railway systems.

From March 10 to July 1, 1907, $274,550 was spent by the Interior Department on immigration, and from July 1 to the end of March this year $447,550 will have been spent for the same purpose.

NEWS SUMMARY

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1—Budget at Ottawa. British premier's illness. Trouble in Hayti.
2—Waterworks case, continued.
3—Canada's exports to Japan. Music and drama. Waterworks case, continued.
4—Editorial.
5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Hotel arrivals.
6—Mayor suggests an increased assessment. Police commission appoints new men. Weather. Local news.
7—Oak Bay council adopt report. Martin Burrell interviewed. Explorer en route back to Victoria. Yokohama papers on local Natal act. Local news.
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15—St. Patrick's day concert and lecture. Sunday schools in annual convention. Waterworks case, continued.
16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
17—Financial and commercial.
18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

TIMBER LAND TENDERS

A. W. Fraser and J. G. Turriff, M. P. Give Evidence Before the Committee

Ottawa, March 17.—A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, before the public accounts committee today in connection with the timber limits in western Canada, said that during his years of law practice in Ottawa his firm had had frequent occasions to put in tenders on behalf of clients. Theodore Burrows, M. P., had been a client before being elected to parliament.

In the matter of $10,390 appearing in the auditor general's report as payment for timber berths, Mr. Fraser said he put in tenders for berths 11,272 and 11,292 for O. A. Robertson, of the Red Deer Lumber Company of Minneapolis. With their tenders he put in cheques for $5,294 and $5,195.

He had also put in $3,600 to the Interior department for dues on several berths for the Imperial Pulp company. The only members he knew of this company were Sir Daniel McMillan, president; T. A. Burrows, M. P., and R. A. Pattinson, secretary.

Mr. Fraser swore he had never been present when tenders were opened by Land Commissioner Turiff, or anyone else, nor had he received any advance information from Mr. Turiff or any other officer. He had never asked for any or received any consideration other than that generally accorded.

J. G. Turiff asked to be placed in the witness box, and examined under oath, he denied that he had ever opened tenders in secret. The clerk in the department who was present when he opened the tenders, would also do the same thing.

NAMED SUCCESSOR TO "FIGHTING BOB"

Admiral Sperry to Command Fleet for Last Part of Voyage

Washington, March 17.—Rear-Admiral Charles Sperry will be the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet when it leaves San Francisco in July to encircle the globe. This important detail was decided on by President Roosevelt and his cabinet today.

Rear-Admiral Evans, on his personal request, will be relieved of the command at the conclusion of the big naval review at San Francisco on May 8. The admiral considers this the completion of the work he was assigned to do—take the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific coast. Admiral Evans retires in August.

To Rear-Admiral Thomas comes the honor of commanding the fleet on its visit to Puget Sound, and until the homeward journey begins. He has been second in command during the voyage and retires in October.

WORSE THAN SAVAGES

Three Young People of Wheeling, Va., Confess to Murder of Youth in Cold Blood

Wheeling, W. Va., March 17.—Chas. Cook, 17 years old, his wife, Lila, 20 years, and Jose White, 21 years, were arrested today in connection with the death of Chas. Bennett, 20 years old, of New Kensington, Pa., whose body was found in the river at Wegee, five miles south of here, on September 24. All three persons arrested are of this city, and it is alleged have confessed to the murder, which they ay occurred on the night of September 21.

According to the alleged confession, Mrs. Cook, who was Miss Lila Zane, a member of a prominent family, enticed Bennett, who was a book agent, to a park where he was to be robbed. When the couple entered a lonely spot on the Ohio river shore, Cook and White, who had been informed of the proposed robbery by the girl, set upon Bennett and killed him. Cook and the girl were then married, and took $35 of Bennett's money to pay the expenses of their honeymoon.

When Bennett's body was recovered from the river a verdict of suicide was rendered, but the police suspected foul play. All are being held without bail.

CORRODED BY LYE

An Old Quebec Man Subjected to Horrible Treatment by His Neighbor

Montreal, March 17.—Francois Lacroix, 70 years old, living at La Tuque, has been fatally injured as the result of a quarrel.

It is charged that Lacroix, who is an old and feeble man, called on a neighbor and during his visit a quarrel rose. Lacroix's neighbor seized a can of lye and threw it over him. The alkali has eaten through to his bones, and there can be no possible hope for the old man's recovery.

The guilty party will be arrested by the provincial authorities.

Submarine Boat Test

Bridgeport, Conn., March 17.—A special test of the submarine boat Lake was held in Long Island sound, three miles off the mouth of the Black Rock harbor today, under direction of a special naval board, the object of the test being to demonstrate the ability of the craft to maintain an even keel. The boat was submerged and driven ahead in thirty feet of water for thirty minutes. The boat returned early this afternoon, and the naval board returned to Washington to report to the secretary of the navy.

For Assaulting Sheriff's Officer

Hamilton, Ont., March 17.—At the police court this morning Mrs. Gertrude Bastedo, 152 Picton street east, was fined twenty dollars or a month in jail on the charge of assaulting John Littlehales, a sheriff's officer. The officer went to the house with a distress warrant to make a seizure for rent due, when Mrs. Bastedo poured hot water over him. Because W. J. Clark threatened J. J. Hobson, the agent who issued the distress warrant, the court fined him fifty dollars, or two months.

PREMIER'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF

Sir Henry's Illness More Serious Than Was Formerly Supposed

QUEEN ALEXANDRA CALLS

Constant Stream of Inquiries From Public as to His Condition

London, March 17.—The general anxiety aroused by news filtering from the sick room of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is evidenced by the constant stream of inquiries at his house in Downing street.

The fact that Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia called personally this afternoon at the premier's residence and inquired as to his condition shows that his illness is more critical than the bulletins given to the public indicate.

Up to the present the queen has sent inquiries as to his condition.

KING ALFONSO'S LUCK

Comes Safely Through Another Adventure While Motoring to Toledo

Toledo, Spain, March 17.—King Alfonso, who arrived in this city today, has added another escape from injury to his already long list of such fortunate occurrences. The automobile in which his majesty was driving narrowly escaped collision with another machine occupied by members of the royal party. The second car was wrecked and the four occupants slightly injured. The King came to Toledo on a visit from Madrid. On the outskirts of Toledo one of the cars carrying four army officers who acted as aides, suddenly dashed into the side of the road. It struck a tree and was overturned, and the four occupants were thrown out and injured. King Alfonso alighted and went to the rescue of the men in the overturned car.

New York Irishmen.

New York, March 17.—Irishmen of New York to the number of 30,000, marched forth today, making the greatest demonstration in honor of St. Patrick that the city has seen. Of the total, 25,000 paraded in Manhattan and the others in Brooklyn. Tonight there was feasting and singing and dancing all over town.

An Enemy of Castro.

New York, March 17.—Nicholas Rolando, who is known in Venezuela to be opposed to President Castro, arrived here today on the steamer Maracaibo from Venezuela ports. General Rolando escaped from Venezula to Curacao on board a sloop a short time ago, and it is understood that he will return to his family on the Island of Trinidad. Passengers on the steamer expressed the opinion that General Rolando's visit had some connection with impending political movements in Venezuela, but the general would say nothing on that subject.

MINERS RAISE RIOT IN TANANA REGION

Attempt to Keep Men From Working and Fight With Officers

Fairbanks, Alaska, March 17.—Members of the Western Federation of Miners, engaged in a riot on Sunday. They threatened men going out on the train to the creeks to work, and prevented railroad men from loading baggage on the train.

Louis Daazat fired four shots at Deputy Phil North, who returned the fire, but no one was injured except a number of Federationists, who were clubbed.

Tom Steffens, organizer and leader of the Western Federation; W. E. Preissley, editor of the miners' paper, and Frank Cullen, secretary of the local union, were arrested for harboring prisoners in union headquarters after the shooting.

Death of a Cardinal.

Rome, March 17.—Cardinal Eldrage died in this city today of inflammation of the kidneys. He was born in 1838, and was created cardinal in 1899.

Conservative Nomination.

Watford, Ont., March 17.—The East Lambton Conservatives renominated Montgomery, M.P.P., for the legislature at the next elections.

Killed by Stray Bullet.

Augusta, Ga., March 17.—Judge O. W. Buchanan died here today as a result of a bullet wound received late yesterday while sitting in a passenger coach of a railway train. Judge Buchanan was reading by a window when a bullet came through the glass and entered his right side. The only theory is that it was a stray bullet fired by some person practicing shooting.

More Missionaries Wanted.

Edmonton, March 17.—Bishop Holmes, who for the past 20 years has been in charge of the Episcopal missions in the Arctic circle, is in the city. He states that the work there has reached a crisis. Hitherto the missions were confined wholly to the Indians and Eskimos, but within the past year or two there has been such an enormous increase in the number of white settlers that the church finds it necessary to expand its operations, but in this they are seriously handicapped by the want of missionaries. The church now maintains nine stations between Edmonton and Fort Chippewyan, but these are inadequate to cope with the demands for missions.

BATTLESHIP FLEET

German Naval Expert Thinks It Will Not Return By Way of the Suez Canal

Berlin, March 17.—Count Ernest Reventlo, the naval specialist, has published in the Taglische Rundschau an appreciation of the showing made by the voyage of the American battleship fleet around America.

The writer doubts very much, however, that the naval strategist at Washington will advise the fleet to return to the Atlantic by the Suez canal after it has visited Australia and the Philippines. Count Reventlo, who is rather closely in touch with the German admiralty, considers that the political effect of the American naval demonstration will be largely lost unless the fleet remains in the Pacific until the Panama canal is completed. He commends, however, the wisdom of Washington in sending the fleet to Australia, saying the British alliance with Japan is hated in that country, and that Australia is looking towards the United States as her ultimate protector against the designs of the Japanese.

In other naval quarters compliments continue to be voiced on the performance of Rear Admiral Evans, and it is intimated that the arrival of all the warships in good shape at Magdalena Bay is something of a surprise. It had been expected that some of the vessels would come limping into port or that they might even have to be towed in by the others.

CONFIRMS REPORT OF GOLD DISCOVERY

Hudson Bay Trader From the Peace River Speaks of New Fields

Edmonton, March 17.—Frank V. Anderson, an old Hudson's Bay company trader, who has recently been trading in horses in the Peace River district, arrived in the city last night.

Mr. Anderson declares the Indians in the north country are in sore straits as a result of the scarcity of fur and the ravages of wolves.

He tells an interesting story confirming the reported gold strike on Finlay river. He says: "The Indians are in very hard circumstances this year, and will be for two years more at least. There are so many wolves in the country that they are killing off the fur-bearing animals, and at the same time they are killing the Indians' horses. The most of the Indians are on foot now. There is no doubt that the gold strike in the Finlay river district is real, and there will probably be a tremendous rush there. Mr Fox told of grubstaking a man last fall who took out $40,000 before the season closed."

HUDSON BAY RAILROAD

Saskatchewan Government and William Mackenzie Make Arrangements

Regina, Sask., March 17.—The Standard says in an item from Ottawa this afternoon: William Mackenzie, of the C.N.R., leaves for England within the next ten days to endeavor to float bonds for the building of the Hudson Bay railroad. A proposition has been submitted to the government which has considered the scheme and has offered certain guarantees on bonds and subsidies for the steamers. If Mr. Mackenzie can arrange with his syndicate in England to purchase the bonds when issued and make advances on the subsidies, there is every prospect of the project being submitted to parliament this session. There is already a standing grant of 12,800 acres of land per mile for this road. This land grant was authorized before the Liberal government came into power at Ottawa in 1896.

Calgary Mail Carriers.

Calgary, March 17.—Postmaster G. C. King has received instructions from Ottawa to add three more mail carriers to the local staff, bringing the force of mail carriers up to 12 men.

Surveying in North.

Edmonton, March 17.—H. W. Selby and several members of his party arrived this morning from the east and will prepare for their nine months' trip to the Lesser Slave and Peace River district. Mr. Selby is another D. L. S. who is helping to lay out the 5th meridian in the north.

St. Patrick's Day.

Montreal, March 17.—Local Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day with the usual procession to and from St. Patrick's church, where mass was held.

Quebec, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was very quietly observed here today. There was the usual mass at St. Patrick's church.

New Schools in Alberta.

Edmonton, March 17.—Between forty and fifty new school districts have been formed in various parts of the province since the beginning of 1908, and the department of education is being kept busy supplying the schools with teachers. The greatest difficulty experienced is in teachers leaving the profession after a short time, thus creating a constant demand for more teachers.

Seed Grain for Farmers.

Edmonton, March 17.—The seed branch of the department of agriculture organized by the Dominion and provincial governments are busily at work on the numerous applications for seed received. The distribution of grain has been planned on such a thorough basis that no settler in need of grain for seed this year will be out of it. All homesteaders, even those who have not lost their crops, will be given grain on application, and farmers who are financially able to buy grain for seed, but who can not get a good supply in their own districts, can be supplied. Aid will also be extended to new settlers coming in.

BLACK REPUBLIC MUCH DISTURBED

Alarmist Report From Capital of Danger to Foreign Residents

CRUISER SHOTS TERRIFY

The President and Government Promise Maintenance of Order

Kew West, Florida, March 17.—The government wireless station here has received advices from Havana that a reign of terror exists in Port au Prince. Street fights occurred all during the day, and there is a fear of general massacre of the white people in Hayti. The German war vessels have gone to Port au Prince.

Caused Panic

Port au Prince, March 17.—There is an underlying current of anxiety. The British cruiser when she came to anchor in port last evening announced her arrival by three cannon shots, and the detonations almost terrorized the people. Officials and soldiers alike rushed to their posts. Women and children ran about hither and thither in seeming despair, crying hysterically. It was some little time before they could be reassured and calm restored. The commander of the Indefatigable later expressed regret at having been the cause of so much anxiety.

Denials are made by the Haytian officials of the reports that other executions have taken place than those on Sunday morning.

The government today authorized the sending on board the warships and out of the country of the authors of the last insurrection, who had taken refuge at the French, German and Spanish consulates at Conaives. The government reserves for itself the right to prosecute before properly appointed courts any persons who hereafter are implicated in upisings, this action on the government's part being conditional on the representatives of the foreign nations not to give asylum in their respective consulates in case of further revolutionary movements being attempted. This measure of pacification, provided it is carried into effect, would contribute greatly to putting an end to agitations.

General Celestin, the minister of war, has returned to Port au Prince at the head of his troops, after putting down the revolutionists at Conaives. President Nord Alexis and his ministers give assurance of utmost good feeling to all foreigners who are pursuing their duties peacefully in Hayti. There appears to be no present danger to foreigners residing here. The majority seem to be attending to their business affairs in perfect security, and the president and the government have proclaimed that order will be maintained at whatever cost.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Four Prisoners in Alberta Penitentiary to Stay Remainder of Their Days

Edmonton, March 17.—The fourth prisoner sentenced to life imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary was brought to this city on Saturday, and is now installed in the penitentiary. The prisoner, Samuel Drior, of Wolseley, was convicted by a jury recently of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged on March 13, but his sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. The prisoner is a young Englishman, about 27 years of age who was formerly an inmate of the Barnardo Home. This brings the number of prisoners in the penitentiary up to 83, of whom four are serving life imprisonment.

SASKATCHEWAN STOCK

Entries of Poultry, Cattle and Horses at Regina Shows Are Largely Increased

Regina, March 17.—The Saskatchewan poultry show, which opens tomorrow morning, promises to be the most successful event of the kind ever held in this country. There are entries to the number of 500 birds, and the old city hall, where the show is to be held, will be filled to its capacity with the members of the feathered tribe.

In the fat stock show, which opens tomorrow, the entries this year exceed those of last year.

In the horse show up to this afternoon the entries numbered 75, an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. In the fat stock classes this year there are 130 entries, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the second annual show. Pure bred cattle have 96 entries.

St. Patrick's Day at Regina.

Regina, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was ceebrated here by a banquet given by the Irish association in the King's hotel tonight.

Institute of Architects

Ottawa, March 17.—The private bills committee of the Commons today favorably reported the bill for the incorporation of the institute of architects of Canada, with several amendments, one of which prevents the institute from becoming a close corporation.

Regina Fire Department.

Regina, March 17.—The city is to build a new $10,000 fire hall, and equip the same, on the north side of the city, to be erected this season. It was decided at the same time that the city insure all members of the fire department against accident, and a recommendation will be made that accident insurance of $1,000 each be placed by the city on all members of the fire department.

HER MAJESTY THE COOK

Knows that Gas is the only fuel that meets every modern requirement. Let us show you.

A GAS RANGE

With points of excellence and superiority so marked and striking that you will see them at a glance.

Prices very reasonable just now.

Victoria Gas Company Ltd

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

"We Eat What We Can and Can What We Can't"

is what the Yankee girl said of the canning industries. My care in selection insures you the best and purest

Canned Fruits and Marmalade

Tartan Brand Peaches, per tin, 35c; 3 for $1
Tartan Brand Pears, per tin, 35c; 3 for $1
Griffon Lemon Cling Peaches (sliced) per tin 40c
Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Marmalade, 1 lb. tin; 2 tins 25c
Poulton & Noel Marmalade, 4 lb. tin 50c

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERY JAM

Made in B. C., 5 lb. pail, special 50c

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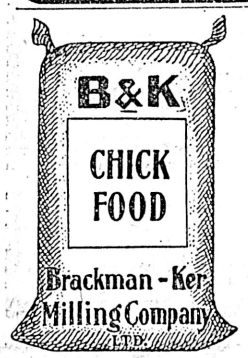

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Single hour - - - - - - - - $2.00
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons - - - - - - $2.50

Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada, at reasonable rates.

Give us your order; we guarantee prompt service at any hour during the day or night.

WE BUY AND SELL HORSES

Manure delivered to any part of the city,

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EDDY'S FIBREWARE!

Even if you stand up for the old kinds, you have to admit that

PAILS, TUBS, HANDY DISHES, ETC.

made of EDDY'S FIBREWARE are the strongest and most durable of any on the market.

Your Grocer keeps them—and Eddy's Matches

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King George IV.

PURE SCOTCH WHISKEY

Pure Grain and Pick of Highland Whiskies
Its Quality and Age Never Vary
Ten Years in Wood

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GOVERNMENT HEARS WATER WORKS CASE

Counsel for the City and Corporations Affected State Their Positions

(Continued from Tuesday's Daily)

The provincial government will render its reply to the city of Victoria with regard to the course of policy it recommends in the water case in two weeks time. This was announced at the close of the hearing on Monday afternoon, as announced in the Colonist of yesterday.

In concluding his presentation of the city's claims as given in yesterday's issue, W. J. Taylor, K. C., stated that the city asked the insertion of this clause in the tramway company's act.:

"That nothing in this present contract contained shall be deemed to confer, or be construed as conferring any exclusive privileges, rights or powers, on or to the parties of the secnd part-eul ypaEo ealn hrdlu cm second part, (i. e. Tramway company.) By this contract the Tramway company became entitled to the privilege of using without payment the highways of Victoria, for its tramway, lighting and power system upon condition that the privileges so conferred shall not be exclusive. The Tramway company acquired a vested right or privilege of user of the streets. The city reserved a right which thereupon became equally well vested that the Tramway company's right should not be exclusive.

Notwithstanding this, when the city asked that it might be permitted to make use of and utilize water in course of transit for distribution to its inhabitants additionally for producing light and power for their benefit if practicable so to do, the request was refused and the reason alleged was that the tramway company had a vested right. It had a right but not one that blocked competition without immolating the city's right.

The clause is badly worded to support the tramway company's argument. It should have been shortened so as to read: "This present contract shall be deemed to confer an exclusive right upon the tramway company as against the city."

Mr. Taylor Concludes

After reviewing the judicial proceedings in connection with the city's waterworks act, Mr. Taylor said:

"In the circumstances, I think it not at all unreasonable, in order to prevent delays, etc., in the face of the urgent public demand, that notwithstanding later private legislation, water and power rights should be given to the corporation, which could exercise the two privileges in one system. The city further wish to supply the people of Oak Bay municipality with water, and having had consultation with the reeve, I find that there is practically no difference of opinion between the city and that muhicipality, but merely some little difference in the way of working out the principle. The city is quite willing to supply water upon a perfectly fair basis. The city is proposing, in carrying out these projects, to saddle itself with a debt of one and a half millions, and it is hardly fair for them to expect to get the water at the price at which it is supplied in the city; but any fair basis will be quite acceptable to us."

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—You only want to secure two things, confirmation of the act of 1873 and a power act?

Mr. Taylor.—That is really what we want. We merely suggest a tunnel. I think myself that the right to construct a tunnel follows incidentally upon the rights which we possess.

Mr. Luxton.—No.

Mr. Taylor—I think that this would be the result; because the right to convey follows upon the right to take. But as matters stand in order to prevent any question being raised, we ask for the specific right to build a tunnel.

Esquimalt Company's Case

Mr. Luxton: If the rights which the city contends for under the act of 1873 are so clear, it would seem that there is no necessity for coming to the legislature for permission to exercise these rights. But the proper thing for the city to do in this case would be to go into court, and not to the legislature. A wide variance exists between Mr. Taylor and myself, in regard to the rights of the city and the rights of the Esquimalt Water Works company under the respective statutes. He has suggested that two learned judges have declared that the rights of the city under the act of 1873 still exist, but the fact is that the privy council declared that they had no right to consider the act of 1873, and therefore they pronounced no opinion upon it, and so we are in doubt as to whether these pretended rights have a real or only a fanciful existence. The city did, however, obtain a decision that they had a right to proceed under the act of 1873. On page 311 of the appeal book, the record shows the court declared that the corporation had a right under the act of 1873, but the privy council entirely set aside that decision.

"My learned friend was misleading in his observations in regard to the powers vested in the Esquimalt Water Works company, under its respective statutes. No limitation of the act of 1885 as to the purpose for which water may be used by the consumer exists. It is pointed out in all the books that water bought from a company may be applied to any purpose. We ourselves take no power from the waters of Goldstream. We merely supply water to the B. C. Electric Railway company on a forty years' contract, dating from 1897, and they can do what they like with it so long as they do not pollute it.

Under section 12 of the 1885 act, the company may use the water for all purposes, not being limited to domestic purposes. In the proceedings betwen the Water Works Company and the city the attempt was made to show that we could not apply this water for the purpose of generating electricity."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Was this water used for the generation of electricity in 1885?"

Mr. Taylor: "No."

Mr. Luxton: "My learned friend pretends that we have no right to use it except for domestic needs."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "I thought it was stated that this water was intended for domestic use."

Mr. Luxton: "On the contrary, we were given the right to use it for all purposes."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "What does the act of 1885 say?"

Mr. Luxton: "I do not think that anything is said about limiting the right."

Mr. Taylor: "The company supplies the inhabitants of Esquimalt, but I did not say domestic purposes merely, although I spoke of domestic as distinct from power purposes."

Mr. Luxton: "I am confident that it cannot be shown that this water is to be used for domestic purposes alone. The unquestionable fact is that it can be employed for all purposes.

Section 10 of the 1885 act authorizes the company to supply water, and section 9 and 10 to supply the peninsula as well as the district along the pipe line, while the act of 1892 authorizes us to supply water anywhere from the reservoir at Goldstream.

Many Powers Granted

We have power under these two statutes to furnish water to people all along the pipe-line. Under section 10 land and water privileges are vested in the company, while we are empowered to construct and maintain works, machinery, etc. Further on we are enabled to distribute water to the inhabitants of Esquimalt and of the peninsula.

"In 1892 all the rights, powers and privileges conferred under the act of 1885 were extended so as to apply to the waters of Goldstream and of its tributaries, etc., in the same manner as if these had been granted under the original act. In fact, the judgment of the privy council declared that these two acts formed one and the same scheme; and I think it is clear that no limitation as to the uses to which the water may be put exists. Neither is there any ground for the suggestion that the supply of water to the British Columbia Electric Railway company at Goldstream is not within our powers. I hold that the pretensions of my learned friend would amount to pro tanto a repeal of our statute of 1892, if conceded; but the place to find out whether this is the case or otherwise is in the court.

Not Sitting In Review.

Mr. Luxton having referred to the proceedings before the private bills committee, Hon. Mr. McBride remarked that they were not sitting in review of these proceedings.

Mr. Luxton—There was no dispute as to the fact in regard to the evidence in question.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—If we want evidence later on we will ask for it.

Mr. Luxton.—I wish to point out the danger to our property, if the construction of a tunnel be permitted. The expert evidence shows that all through this territory there are faults and fissures, which may run long distances, and which by being disturbed during the building of a tunnel might lead to the drainage of one of our reservoirs. And it must be remembered that the tunnel which the city seeks to build runs under two of our reservoir sites. These fissures run in all directions and might drain off a reservoir although the tunnel was half a mile away, and unless proper precautions are taken to prevent drainage it would be improper to allow the tunnel to be constructed at all.

Reservoir Works

"In early days no water came down Goldstream in summer, but we have provided various works which have created a large body of water. One reservoir covers 200 acres and has a capacity of 1,256 million gallons; which was completed in 1893, when we spent $68,000. In 1897 and 1898, we built another reservoir—etc., and expended $72,000. Later we provided another, covering 14 acres and holding 770,000 gallons.

Hon. Mr. Bowser—How much money have you spent there altogether?

Mr. Luxton—At the time of the trial we had spent about $300,000. In addition, we acquired a water shed enclosing some 12,000 acres; in order to prevent the pollution of the waters of Goldstream.

Hon. Mr. Bowser—And its cost is, of course, included in the $300,000.

Mr. Luxton—Yes. We have acquired the land from Goldstream to the sea in order to keep people off and to prevent pollution of the water. Even the caretaker is not allowed by us to keep a cow.

It is suggested that all this has been done in order to carry out our contract with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company; but this is not so.

Hon. Mr. McBride—It is stated that all this water is used for power purposes.

Mr. Luxton—Yes.

Hon. Mr. McBride—From the year 1898 this water has been used exclusively for power and not for domestic purposes.

For Power Only

Mr. Luxton—Yes, and the reason why this policy has been adopted was touched upon in the judgment, and this reason is simply because if the city requires a supply of water from us it would otherwise mean the throwing away of $125,000. And if the water is to be brought in for the peninsula alone, which is not as large as Victoria, the evidence shows that the loss would be $125,000, for we are liable under section 10 of our statute of 1892 to be called upon to supply the city with water to the extent of not less than 500,000, and of not more than five million gallons a day. And further, I may add, as a matter of fact, that Victoria West is growing at such a rate, while in addition Hudson's Bay company is talking of opening up their property, etc., that as matters stand we will be obliged to bring that water in; as Thetis lake will not be at all sufficient as a source of supply. All these facts came out during the trial, when moreover, it was contemplated that the question of opening the Songhees reserve was about to be settled favorably, which would have further enlarged the demand upon our resources. And hence I go in issue with my learned friend, when he claims that the act of 1892 preserves the rights of the city of Victoria in the sense he has indicated.

Hon. Mr. McBride—In what year did you spend most of the money which you have expended in carrying on your system of works on Goldstream?

Mr. Luxton—We have been spending money on these works all along.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Have you constructed extensive works?

Mr. Luxton—During the very first year, 1892, our outlay was $68,000. And I venture to suggest that if we had done nothing in this territory, that if we had not built these works the city could not now buy the land and construct these works for anything like the sum which these undertakings have cost us. Labor was then cheap, and it costs at the present time double what it cost them.

Proviso In City's Case.

Under the act of 1892, the city was probably given the right to go to Goldstream on the proviso that we did not go there. In other words, it was not the intention of the legislature, that we should have the right to go there; and although we did not go there, say for 20 or for 30 years, nevertheless retain that right. And it was as a consequence of this implied condition, I think, that these words "subject to any rights which the city might possess," were placed in the act. But what rights are vested in the city under the act of 1892, unless it be the right to go to Goldstream and appropriate this water. On the other hand, the Esquimalt Water Works company in 1892 got from the legislature the right to go into this territory, and surely the legislature did not intend to declare by that act, that if we went there and spent our money there, nevertheless all our rights to this water, upon which we have expended so much labor, attention and money, could be ruthlessly taken away from us. That is our position, and this construction is borne out by the act. Section 10, in point of fact, imposes on the Esquimalt Water Works company the obligation to deliver to the corporation of the city of Victoria, upon six months' notice being given, a certain quantity of water, which shall not be less than 500,000 gallons or more than five million gallons per day.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—And what about section 9 of the same act?

Mr. Luxton.—It was put into the act for the same reason.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—You say that when you went there the city had to stay away from this territory, which means the entire exclusion of the city from this district?

Mr. Luxton.—Yes. It would not be right to grant to two bodies a privilege which in the one or in the other case would not lapse, in the event of one of them exercising that right. And it has been held in England that when two railway companies have the right to take possession of the same piece of land, no matter which of the two companies exercises that right, the second thereupon closes all its privilege.

Hon. Mr. McBride: This is a matter quite different from transportation. Pure water is one of the essentials of life, and it is our duty to give every reasonable protection to the citizens in the very first place, and to commerce in the next place."

Mr. Luxton: "I do not altogether agree with that way of putting it; and it must not be forgotten that we are a quasi-public corporation. Mr. Taylor says that we cannot be compelled to supply the city with water; but I say that we can be compelled. What, for instance, would the people of Victoria West say if we fell short in our supply? Why they would be up in arms at once. And we have it in our power if we fall short in the matter of our water supply from Thetis lake to go to Goldstream. And how, in the face of these circumstances and these facts can the right of the city to step in and take away the water which we have harnessed and made ready for us, be successfully maintained?"

Hon. Mr. McBride: "Are you not, on you own admission, substantially a power company?"

Mr. Luxton: "No, I say that we are not a power company, and that these waters are necessary for the purpose of supplying Esquimalt and the peninsula.

"With regard to price, the act provides that the city must pay us six cents per 1,000 gallons. Mr. Taylor says that this is higher than the figures for which it can be obtained, but the evidence which was submitted in the court shows that this figure is not higher, but on the contrary lower than a reasonable price. See the testimony of Mr. Raymur on this head. I further contend that the act of 1892 was not intended to give the city the right which Mr. Taylor alleges. Mr. Lubbe's evidence will be found on page 22 of the record in appeal. And I say that had it not been for the clause which compels us, if required to do so, to supply the city with a quantity of water, not exceeding five million gallons of water a day, we would have put in a ten inch pipe and taken the balance of the waters from Goldstream.

Quotes From the Record.

Having quoted from the evidence on pages 86-88 and 156 of the record, and stated that there was a hot debate on the second reading of the bill in which Mr. Semlin joined, the result of the negotiations between the Esquimalt Water Works company, the National Tramway company and Mayor Beaven being a compromise, Mr. Luxton quoted section 14 of chapter 64 of the same session to establish the fact that the city had not the right to distribute water within the Esquimalt Water Works company's area; and added that the bill as introduced into the house provided that the city might deliver water anywhere and everywhere within the city limits.

"It must be clear," he continued, "that trespassing upon the area which the company has been supplying with water since 1885 including that portion of the city which lies on the other side of Victoria Arm, is forbidden. The city does not now supply water to this section, which gets its allowance from Thetis lake. And after all the expense which we have incurred in our undertakings, it seems to be a monstrous thing for the city to come here and apply for power to deliver water within that same area.

"I suggest that the effect of the privy council's judgment is to show that the right to lake water out of Goldstream is vested in this company.

The judgment sets out that the company's act has imposed on it a perpetual obligation of very serious extent, and the privy council concluded that the acts of 1892 and of 1885 were for all practical purposes one and the same thing. While the whole tenor of the remarks of the judges amounts to this, that the two bodies of water which were in question, were held by us as one undertaking.

"Now, if the city desires to get these waters, the proper course to pursue is to expropriate the entire territory, and not to attempt to take possession by piecemeal, which practically means the ruin of the whole of our property. The city can proceed under section 129 of the water clauses act, which refers to all general cases and to the compulsory purchase of undertakings. I do not see why this section cannot be made applicable to a water company and to the present situation."

Hon. Mr. McBride—You assume that the rights of Victoria were completely wiped out of existence as far as the waters of Goldstream are concerned? That the city has in this respect no locus standi?

"I take it precisely in the way in which I put the question to Mr. Taylor. You say that now we have gone to Goldstream and have constructed works there and taken possession of its waters, the city is entirely excluded?"

Mr. Luxton: "As long as it gives nothing for the privilege".

Hon. Mr. McBride: "Your council has pushed the city out as it were?"

Mr. Luxton: "As far as Goldstream is concerned, and as far as the waters which we have appropriated are concerned, yes."

Similar to Railway Cases

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "But the only support you offer for that pretension is the authority of the railway cases in the old country."

Mr. Luxton: "Yes."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "But would not that construction depend a great deal on the nature of the statutes, which brought these railway companies into existence."

Mr. Luxton: "I dare say it would."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "And that interpretation might not apply to this case at all?"

Mr. Luxton: "Such a right must be conferred in express words."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "I see from the journals of the house in 1892 that two petitions were presented from the mayor of Victoria that both protested strongly against the granting to your council of exclusive rights, and that the result of all this was a compromise. At the time parliament evidently considered that it had given to the city every protection, and the legislature passed the act in question. But if we take your story there was no compromises, and an absolute right to go in was conferred upon your company."

Mr. Luxton: "I say that there was a compromise."

We were to give the city the water which it required, and at a fixed rate. We might for instance have charged 30 or 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, but we were confined to six cents per thousand gallons. That was the compromise. The city enjoyed the benefit of all the works, which we had constructed in securing the right to call upon us for five million gallons of water a day, at a price not to exceed six cents per 1,000 gallons."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Do you pretend that under the act of 1885 the rights of the corporation of the city of Victoria were estopped?"

Mr. Luxton: "The legislature gave us the right to go to Goldstream. We might not have gone there for 50 years, in which event we might have lost our rights. But we have gone there and our rights are in full force."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "How do you explain the other section, section 10?"

Mr. Luxton: I contend that these

(Continued on Page Three)

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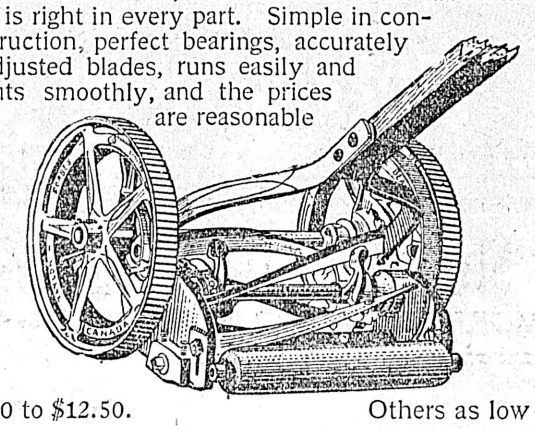

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CANADA'S EXPORTS TO JAPAN, GREATER

Imports From the Island Empire Have Fallen Off—Agents' Report

While there was a general decrease in the exports from Japan excepting tea last year, the export of Canadian flour and wheat was increased from $81,821 to $126,944. Since the collapse of the boom which followed the war, with the prevalence of trade depression and financial stringency, not so much has been heard of the Japanese efforts to foster flour milling, an industry which will draw upon Canada for wheat.

The Japan Times of recent date says: "Japan's flour milling inudustry has of late shown great growth and improvement, which has affected foreign imports. In the latter half of last year the demand was mostly supplied by the home product, our milling industry having effected sticking development since the spring of last year, so that it is now in a position to furnish the market with an ample supply of flour, no less superior to the imported article."

Trade Agent Reports

Commenting on this, Alex. McLean, Canadian trade agent in Japan says: "Apparently, by the statistics, the past year has shown a small falling off in the importation of flour from the United States and Australia, whilst that from Canada has increased by over 50 per cent. In part, the decreased importation must be accounted for by ordinary incidents of trade, such as overstocking the previous year, and the setting in of a somewhat decreased demand in consequence of the tightness of money and the depressed condition of trade generally. Flour milling, some months ago, was the subject of a great deal of projected company formation; but the actual milling investment and operation that came out of it was quite insufficient to support the argument that flour milling has significantly increased in Japan, with a consequent decline in the importation and consumption of foreign flour.

The leading flour milling investment was made in view of settled conditions within the range of Japan's influence on the mainland, in Korea, and Manchuria, and with the idea of finding a market there. Of course, there has been considerable inquiry after wheat, with the view of importation ultimately if conditions should continue favorable; and, no doubt, that inqufry accounts for some increased importation which appears for the year ending May 30, 1907, as $1,354,653, against $685,874 for 1906.

It is probable that the tariff advantage, between the importation of wheat and that of flour, has had the effect of starting up almost every antiquated grinding concern in the country, together with some little increase or enlargements of milling facilities; and there may be more of this, if any assurance can be obtained that the tariff in favor of wheat as compared with flour would continue; but, with this uncertain element in the case, there will not be very large ventures undertaken in the way of flour milling in Japan, for a long time. The Oriental trader is conservative and cautious to a marked degree. The growing, milling and transporting of Canadian flour may be continued under high pressure, with the assurance that the Oriental market will be open to the Canadian exporter whenever he is able to figure aggressively in it.

"This view of the prevailing conditions and prospects is supported by the Japan Times of current date in the following paragraph:

"There is again talk of amalgamation among flour milling companies, namely, the Nippon, Dai-Nippon, Teikoku, Tatebayashi and Tosa mills. Negotiations for a similar purpose were going on last fall, but ended in failure. Recently, with the simultaneous inauguration of new companies and less demand for flour, the concerns mentioned have found themselves in a less remunerative condition, and hence this second proposal."

GOVERNMENT HEARS WATERWORKS CASE

(Continued from Page Two)

words were inserted simply for the purpose of preserving the right of the city to go there if we did not go there, and as I have already intimated, we might not have gone there for perhaps 20 years."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Section 9 is pretty expressive in declaring that nothing in it shall be construed against the city's act of 1873."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "Section 9 is as follows, 'Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way limiting or derogating from any grant or privilege accorded to the corporation of the city of Victoria under the provisions of the corporation of Victoria water works act, 1873'."

Mr. Luxton: I venture to suggest that this was inserted for the same reasons as it would have been quite open for the Esquimalt Water Works company, if it were not for that section, although they might not have intended to go there for 18 or 20 years; to have at the same time said to the city "you cannot go there, because the legislature has given us the right to go there." And the city is given the further protection in having the right to demand water from us to the extent of 5 million gallons per day at 6 cents per thousand gallons; for otherwise we could have charged 50 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: You argue that the effectual appropriation of water is obtained by utilizing it, and that which ever party went in there first has the prior right.

Mr. Luxton: Yes, by doing all that is necessary to harness the water. Moreover, the water which was there in 1872 is not the water which is now there; and the water which is now there is the water which we have collected there by means or our artificial works.

Hon. Mr. McBride: You say that you have brought about new conditions; but your argument does not al all apply to the question of a tunnel Let us get back to actual conditions.

Mr. Luxton: If the right to build a tunnel were conferred and a leak owing to the making of the tunnel, developed in our works it might be a very serious thing indeed for us. Further, all sanitary precautions to the satisfaction of the provincial health officer should be taken.

Mr. Taylor: We would willingly consent to an undertaking, not to pollute the water, but the argument that a tunnel might prove to be a drainage canal for the entire country is too absurd to require refutation. We simply want to secure an ample supply of pure water for the city's needs.

Mr. Luxton: But we want the water outside of the watershed kept clean.

Mr. Taylor: Why, you would be bound to keep that clean.

Mr. Luxton: I complain that the city has not come here with a concrete proposition. We do not, for instance wish to lose the reservoir site which is below the power site and which may be necessary for the scheme of the tunnel. And it looks as if the city was really not acting in bona fides in not allowing a section to go into the act protecting us in the reservoir site. The city authorities have apparently some ulterior view.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Does the city want to expropriate.

Mr. Luxton: No.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Did they ask for the power?

Mr. Luxton—But we want to be protected from at all events partial expropriation, and the taking of this particular site below Goldstream. Nor is the evidence of any engineer produced to show that this is necessary in carrying out their plans. The city authorities are besides not the only people who may want to raise money. The Esquimalt Water Works company may also desire to obtain money, and would be damaged by being deprived of this site. The construction of a tunnel might affect this site, and in fact a tunnel might act as a reservoir.

Hon. Mr. McBride—If you are injured in any way you have recourse in an action for damages.

City Could Not Pay

Mr. Luxton—So far so good, but the city could not pay the bill. Our last offer to sell out to them was fixed at $1,382,000, and suppose that the whole of the Goldstream system was destroyed, where is the money compensation to come from.

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—You are supplying a certain area with water which is not obtained from Goldstream?

Mr. Luxton—Yes, as that source of supply is defective, and on account of the probable demands from the Hudson's Bay company through the development of Constance Cove and Mackay Point sub-divisions, I think it will be absolutely necessary to bring in that water.

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—Is it not your argument that the act of 1892 was rendered necessary by the demand for water which arose under the act of 1885?

Mr. Luxton—The evidence shows that at the time a shortage in the supply was contemplated.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Was it the demand for water which arose during the operation of the 1885 act, that rendered necessary the passage of the act of 1892? It seems to me that this was intended for the development of a power scheme.

Mr. Luxton—That is not the case. Mr. Sayward and Mr. Lubbe swore that one of the reasons why application was made for this act was because the supply from Thetis Lake was defective.

Hon. Mr. McBride—For 16 years years this company has enjoyed the right of selling water for power purposes and not for domestic use. Does not the privilege date back to 1892?

Mr. Luxton: "We did not begin this part of our business until 1898."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "When was the contract made?"

Mr. Luxton: "In 1897."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "Was there a contract with the National Tramway company in 1892?"

Mr. Luxton: "I think so, but nothing was done under it."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "They used steam power originally. Did not the National Tramway company claim riparian rights, and stake water privileges?"

Mr. Luxton: "They petitioned against the act, aid we compromised with them."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "The bill was passed on the 23rd of April; the contract was made on the 10th of May."

Mr. Luxton: "Probably so; but no water was delivered under that contract."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "But that was simply because the company collapsed."

Mr. Luxton: "The evidence shows that this water was necessary to supply the peninsula."

At this stage an adjournment was ordered until 2:30 o'clock.

After Recess.

Mr. Luxton: I wish to call attention to the map (produced) showing the raidus of 20 miles around the city of Victoria, and including not only Sooke Lake but also Shawnigan lake, as well as the Goldstream watershed, which we bought. The area to which reference is made in the act of 1873 goes out to the blue lines on it. Evidently it was the intention of the legislature to put a stop to the securing of all rights to water within this area, except as has been specified, and if the legislature granted to the Esquimalt Water Works company the right to go to Goldstream, it is also notable that the city can go either to Sooke or to Shawnigan lake for its supply of water. And it would be unfair to put in an act any provision which would deprive us of our rights in the Goldstream district. We have harnessed these waters and expended some $300,000 or $400,000 on the works and it would be monstrously unjust now to take away these rights. But the amount which has been spent on Goldstream forms only a small part of our total expenditure, which amounts to something like $700,000 or $800,000.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Will you file documents showing the cost to the company of their present works.

Cost of Plant.

Mr. Luxton: It will take some little time to get this ready, as the company declared no dividends for a number of years, while the earnings were being used to improve the property. But altogether the expenditures will reach the figure of $700,000 or $800,000.

Is it incorrect to say that the only object in our going to Goldstream was to use it for power purposes as the result of the compromise which was made between the Esquimalt Water Works company and the National Electric Tramway company. Under this agreement the annual reenue realized would have been about $2,800 a year and surely the Esquimalt Water Works company would not incur a large expenditure in harnessing Goldstream for $2,800 a year. We went to large expense in cleaning out lakes and in erecting a power house for the express purpose of supplying water to the peninsula and to the town of Esquimalt. It is clear from the facts themselves that we did not go there simply to acquire water for power purposes, and this was not the view taken by the city in 1892 and 1893 when some correspndence passed between Mr. Lubbe and Mayor Beaven, in respect to the city subscribing for one-half of the company's stock or $200,000 for it is not likely, unless they believed that the company had a good title to these privileges that such a proposition would be considered. Although it is true that at the time some aldermen said that the company's property was useless and without value. We have however proved that this water system is valuable, and the granting of the city's present request would amount to a protanto repeal of our act of 1892. Unquestionably the city is seeking to get through the house a bill which will have the effect of deteriorating the value of our property's in order possibly to enable them to hold a whip-hand over us, either in the direction of purchasing the property or providing for compensation. And if any bill is brought into the house by the city every opportunity should be given to the company to have inserted among its provisions, clauses, which will amply protect their rights and their capital.

Mr. Luxton at this point read some of the correspondence, which passed between Mayor Beaven and Mr. Lubbe in reference to the subscription on the part of the city for 2,000 shares of $100 each or one-half of the capital stock of the company, on the understanding that if taken the amount in question was to be paid in cash. The proposition met however with opposition in the council, it being held by some of the aldermen, that as far as water supply was concerned the company's property had little or no value.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—The overtures came from the company and not from the city?

Mr. Luxton.—I have really no knowledge as to the manner in which this proposal originated.

Contract With Electric Company.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—And the British Columbia Electric Railway company paid you $2,800 a year?

Mr. Luxton.—That was an entirely new agreement, but our revenue under that arrangement only amounted to $2,800 a year.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—How much did you receive from the British Columbia Electric railway company in 1897?

Mr. Luxton.—I do not know.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—It was mentioned that the arrangement which existed between these two companies was only a continuation of the old agreement.

Mr. Luxton.—The present British Electric Railway company are the successors in title of the old company?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—But there was a new contract.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—Did you not spend money on the undertaking?

Mr. Luxton.—Yes, we did. We spent $67,000 or $68,000 and this was done not only on account of this contract, but also because it was thought at the time that the Songhees reservation question was on the point of settlement, which would probably have meant a heavy demand being made upon our resources. And consequently we went to work in 1892 to make preparations for eventualities, as Mr. Lubbe held that our then water supply was insufficient.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—We are to understand that Thetis lake is not sufficient to take care of the increasing needs due to the growth of the western section of the city?

Mr. Luxton.—This is not sufficient, and if the reservation were thrown open, while moreover the Hudson Bay company developed Constance Cove, a proposition which I understand has been under consideration during the last week or so, then the Thetis lake system would only be sufficient to meet our requirements for about a year or perhaps for a little longer time.

Oak Bay's Claims

Mr. W. E. Oliver, reeve of Oak Bay municipality: "I am glad to hear that the city and Oak Bay are practically at one in reference to this issue, and that the only differences between us are merely differences in detail.

We have, as a matter of fact, never opposed the city in respect to anything that it has asked for in the way of extended power. We wish, indeed, to encourage the city in its endeavors; for our geographical position is such as to make us entirely dependent upon the city for our water supply; as the city has the right to take all the water from the territory in which our municipality is included. But we think that in the circumstances it is only fair that we should get our water at a low price. We only wish, indeed, to have our rights respected, and this we can only secure through the agency of the government.

"While the city has applied for the right to supply outside municipalities with water it has never asked that this should be made an obligation; and what we desire to secure is this: that it be made an actual obligation. Mr. Taylor has, however, just told me that the city is willing to admit the existence of this obligation."

Mr. Taylor: "I would like to make a statement. I confess that I did not know until I had a conversation with Mr. Oliver only a few moments ago exactly what the municipality of Oak Bay wanted, but I had thought that after all we might be working at cross-purposes. I told Mr. Oliver, however, I did not see way this matter of water supply should not be made an obligation. The only question which is really at issue between us is what will be a fair basis for furnishing the supply; and this is work, not for us, but for an actuary."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "In order to apportion the cost?"

Mr. Taylor: "Exactly."

Mr. Oliver: "At the meeting of the committee we want the obligation imposed, and the next thing to be settled relates to the conditions upon which this supply shall be given. I would briefly summarize our demands in this way: We desire to get a reasonable amount of water at a reasonable price and upon reasonable conditions, combined with irreproachable quality."

Mr. Taylor: "We will give you the best we have."

Mr. Oliver: "That is all we want. We cannot build very well any more in the present conditions, and in the circumstances we cannot expect very much. The water is bound to be of inferior quality and possible high in price; but if the city gets a new source of supply either at Goldstream or at Sooke lake, we do not wish to be left to take the waters of Elk lake. Is the city agreeable to this proposition?"

Mr. Taylor: "I never before this heard a word respecting our getting a new source of supply and leaving the Elk lake water for you."

Mr. Oliver: "Then we may rely upon that understanding?"

Mr. Taylor: "There will be only one system of water supply for the city, and you will get precisely the same quality of water that will be supplied to our citizens."

Mr. Oliver: "That is all right. We have never expected to get this water precisely at the city's cost price, and we do not want presents. There must further be considered the increase cost of the pipe, which supplies us, but these are more or less matters of detail, which we are perfectly willing to have settled by some actuary."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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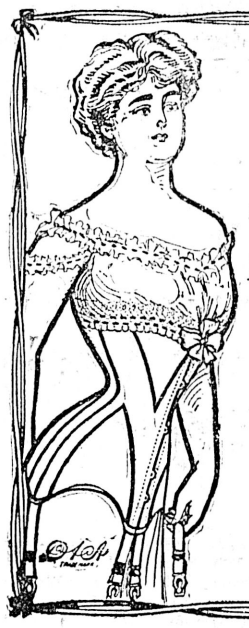

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Virginian

The Virginian drew a crowded house at the Victoria theatre last night, when it was admirably staged and most effectively played. The title role was splendidly presented by Mr. W. S. Hart, who was ably supported by Mr. Frank Campeau in the character of Trampas, the cowboy. These are the principal roles in the play, because they afforded an opportunity for the delineation of types of character, but the other members of the company played up to the leaders in excellent style.

Opinions differ as to the value of the Virginian as a literary production, some readers regarding it as a remarkable work and others as dull; but there can be no two views as to the interest attaching to the dramatization of it by Messrs. Wister and La Shelle, and its presentation by the excellent company under the direction of the latter.

The New Grand

A pleasing programme opened the week at the New Grand last night to big houses. Grace Tempest, assisted by James Dunn and Stanley Worner, has a bright singing and dancing turn; Miss Katherine Nugent in songs and imitations of various vaudeville celebrities is good; Georgia Garoner and Joseph Maddern have a well acted sketch, entitled "Too Many Darlings," and Leonard & Washburn in a character change act, and Paul M. Bell and Rena Washburn in a good musical and singing act make up the other visiting numbers. Thos. J. Price has a good song in "A Little Cozy Flat"; good moving pictures are entitled "The Bargeman's Child" and "The Rolling Bed" and the orchestra plays "Jolly Robbers" by Suppe, as an overture. ***

Pantages Theatre.

A programme that is in keeping with the good attractions offered at the Johnson street theatre drew crowded houses Monday and yesterday and everyone seemed well pleased with the entertainment presented. When one witnesses the performance of Don Fulano, De Ellis' educated horse, they realize the difference between a trained horse and an educated equine, the ordinary exhibition of horse sense consists of the performance of a few tricks evidently performed in response to signs from the trainer, the programme is never varied, the horse follows the routine which he has been taught and does not depart from it. With Don Fulano it is different, he seems to justify the claim of his owner that he understands what is said to him. Delphino and Delmora, international musical traversty artists, are a clever team and create a favorable impression. Rance Smith, singer and dancer, is particularly good in his soft shoe dancing. The Randalls, the musical cowboy and Cherohee Blanche introduce trombone solos, an Indian dance and some expert and legitimate pistol and rifle shooting; Stanton and Sandberg, the Broadway comedians and conversationalists; Harry DeVerra, song illustrator and the Pantagescope in new motion pictures, make up a good bill and one that will give satisfaction throughout the week. ***

WAS NEARLY TWO YEARS ON VOYAGE

Bark Kenilworth Arrives at San Francisco 579 Days From Philadelphia With Coal

Completing one of the longest trips on record the American bark Kenilworth reached San Francisco on Monday after a voyage of 579 days from Philadelphia via Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. The Kenilworth brought a cargo of 3,400 tons of coal bark. Sailing from Philadelphia August 15, 1906, the bark put into Montevideo for repairs on February 11 last year. She left the latter port April 4 and, after experiencing a succession of gales in which considerable damage was sustained, she put into Rio de Janeiro in a foul condition. After being drydocked and made seaworthy once again she sailed December 14 under Captain Taylor.

Rounding Cape Horn occupied fifteen days, during which fine weather prevailed. On December 30 a hurricane was run into which lasted for two days, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, shifting her cargo to port, flooding the cabins and forecastle, and staving in two boats. After the storm subsided it was necessary to trim the cargo. Fair weather prevailed throughout the rest of the voyage.

Capt. Amesbury took the vessel from Philadelphia as far as Rio de Janeiro, where Capt. Taylor took command.

The British steamer Gryfvale with a cargo from Portland for Hongkong passed up to Nanaimo yesterday morning to load bunker coal for her trip across the Pacific.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or surburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

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AN EVOLUTION

Mr. A. J. Dawson in his address before the Canadian Club yesterday exhibited a good deal of courage in stepping so far aside from the beaten track as to give his hosts a sketch of his own career, but it was a happy inspiration, for in so doing he gave an admirable illustration of the evolution of an Imperialist. Without Imperialists there can be no Empire. Hence the personal side of the movement, now making its resistless way among British peoples everywhere, is of great interest and full of instruction. Scarcely knowing his own mind, the sport of Fortune, which now regarded him with friendly eyes and now with indifference, he was taught in the school of experience what the raw materials of our Empire are, and as the result of his hardly-learned lesson his mind became inspired by a single thought, namely, that a great and united British Empire is a possibility, and his spirit became actuated by a single impulse, namely a desire to do what in him lay to contribute to the establishment of such a fabric. His story is a representative one, for it is the story of our race. Note the sequence of events as told in the report of his address. First a love of adventure; then a desire for gain; then an experience in adversity; then the development of the Imperial spirit. How like the history of Greater Britain this is! The adventurers led the way; the merchants followed; then came times "which tried men's souls," and when it seemed as if the structure, which had been reared with infinite labor and often cemented with blood, would fall to pieces. Yet out of it all has come the splendid promise of an Empire that means something more than an expanding commerce and accumulated wealth, an Empire that will represent all that is best in human progress and in the development of human liberty. Mr. Dawson stands for an empire based upon knowledge and experience, not for one that will be the creation of faddists or armchair doctrinaires, whose ideas of Greater Britain, its possibilities and the hopes of its people are almost as hazy as the speculations of magazine astronomers as to the conditions and population of the planet Mars.

For these reasons the Canadian Club is to be congratulated because its guest resolved to attempt something new, and he is to be congratulated upon doing it so admirably. We think we may go further and say that the British people are to be congratulated that Mr. Dawson was able to tell such a story. He has already caught the ear of his countrymen and he is in the way of becoming a potent force in molding their opinions. One cannot say with justice that his task is self-imposed. It has been cast upon him by a force that is stronger than he. The Colonist wishes him Godspeed in his efforts to awaken the people of the British race, no matter under what skies they may live, to an appreciation of their duty to themselves and of the part, which the lands, won for them by their forefathers, are destined to play in the world's future.

MISTAKES OF GENIUS

By the above caption the mistakes of writers, painters and people of that class are nat meant, but those of the men who have a genius for accomplishing great things in a material way. Those of us, who are not fortunate enough to be in their class, sometimes doubt the wisdom of our own conclusions, if they have not been anticipated by such people. This is specially true of the development of transportation. Just about eleven years ago a man well advanced in years came into the Colonist office to urge that something ought to be done to make a road of some kind from the head of Lynn Canal to the waters of the Yukon. The Colonist made the suggestion public and commented favorably upon it, and forthwith it was deluged with criticisms as to its folly in being misled by "Old Bill Moore." It was demonstrated over and over again to the complete satisfaction of our critics that if there was anything in the Yukon worth going after and if a road of any kind to the interior was feasible, the men whose business it is to attend to the development of transportation would have given the matter consideration long before. A prominent public man was asked to adopt the development of Vancouver Island as a part of his policy, and he replied—this was several years ago—that if Vancouver Island was what some enthusiasts said it was, the Canadian Pacific would have developed it long ago. The Canadian Pacific at that time had not given the Island any serious consideration. Later it did and we all know with what result. The fact of the matter is that the great masters of transportation have their hands full, and have no time to go looking afield for new directions in which to spend money. Not only is this the case, but these men often make very erroneous calculations and arrive at very mistaken conclusions. It is not many years ago that Mr. James J. Hill spoke of the wheat belt of Canada as a neglible quantity and compared it with the wheat lands of the State of Washington, somewhat to the advantage of the latter. The San Francisco News-Letter tells of some other erroneous conclusion reached by this great transportation genius and some others. It says:

When he was engaged in changing the old St. Paul and Pacific into the Manitoba road, from which was evolved the Great Northern, Hill had an idea. He was confident that if he could build the road to Great Falls, Montana, he would have achieved a great triumph, for he argued unceasingly that he had at Great Falls the biggest waterpower in the world, and, at the same time, here was where the wool grew. Why transport it East? Why not make it up right here and then ship the finished product to the Eastern market? The whole plan was a disastrous fizzle, and, in order to save his bacon or mutton, and his reputation, he made the stride to the Pacific. Here is another one of a great man's fizzles. Fairhaven, Washington, was to become a great trading mart and a metropolis; it was to have lines of steamers to the Orient, and it was to be the great commercial center in the Northwest. It's a nice little town, and Mr. Hill and his son-in-law own the street railroads and a lot of property, but the dream of greatness went a-glimmering, one of the many mistakes of a very successful man. One might go on with the citation of numerous cases of deplorable lack of judgment on the part of our own Huntington. One might cite the costly mistakes of the directorate of the Milwaukee road, mistakes that allowed their rivals to place it a decade or two behind the times in the building of railroads to the Pacific. It is not the failures who make all the mistakes. Sometimes our greatest successes are our greatest failures and vice versa. Big men succeed in hiding large errors, and small men exhibit their losses, anticipating sympathy, and reaping odium.

No one denies Mr. Hill's great qualities as a railway builder and manager. In addition to these he is endowed with a courage, industry and determination which make him one of the greatest men of his day. No one doubts the ability of the men behind the Milwaukee road referred to in the extract. No one ever suggested that Colis P. Huntington was not a master in his own line. But great errors are laid to their charge, and so we might go through the whole list of those who have been instrumental in developing the country. The problem is so vast that no man can hope to grasp it fully, and least of all a man who is already occupied with the management of great concerns. The moral of this is that the people of Victoria, when they think they have a good thing in hand, ought to keep on agitating for it until they succeed, instead of growing discouraged because they do not succeed at the outset.

THE FISHERY CRUISER

Replying to Senator Macdonald, Mr. Brodeur said that he thought the new fishery cruiser would, if possible, be built in British Columbia. While this is a qualified promise only, it is probably all that could be expected at the present stage, and it is very satisfactory as far as it goes. We have no doubt that Mr. Brodeur would prefer to let the contract to a British Columbia firm, if he could see his way clear to do so, and if anything that the Colonist can say will facilitate his reaching a favorable conclusion, we shall be very glad to say it. More is involved in the placing of such a contract than simply dollars and cents. The commercial importance of the Pacific coast of Canada is growing rapidly, and if the government can do anything to stimulate this growth it ought to be prompt to act. The promotion of shipbuilding is germane to such development. Seattle gained a great deal of prestige through the construction of the battleship Nebraska, and although a fishery cruiser is a much less formidable undertaking, it would have an influence in the same direction upon the expansion of commercial and shipbuilding interests here. We are quite in sympathy with the idea that the government ought when possible to exercise ordinary business judgment in placing its contracts, but there is a difference between the degree to which the question of cost ought to determine the action of a government and of private individuals. But even in the latter case, far-seeing people will often pay more for something made at home than they could get it for if they sent abroad. If the spirit which prompts individuals to patronize home industries is commendable, it is no less so when it is recognized by a government, and it is more obligatory upon the latter than upon the former. We can assure Mr. Brodeur that the awarding of the contract to a British Columbia firm, unless the difference between what the ship would cost if built here and what it can be built for in Great Britain and delivered here is too great to be overlooked, would be regarded with hearty approval by all the people of this province.

A DRY DOCK

We hope the Dominion government will see its way clear to give liberal assistance towards the building of a large drydock in this province. The present dock at Esquimalt is wholly inadequate to the present demands of commerce, and the rate at which business is expanding is such that great inconvenience will result if larger facilities are not provided. Already the steamships of one line find themselves compelled to look elsewhere for the dock accommodation, which they hoped to get here. We direct the attention of the Minister of Public Works, who has already expressed an interest in this matter to the fact that with the advent of the Atlantic Empresses to the Pacific and the establishment of lines of steamships from Prince Rupert, the present dock will be even more inadequate to the requirements of shipping than it now is. The case hardly calls for demonstration, for it is obvious to any one who gives it the least attention. We are sure that Mr. Pugsley will, on consideration, see how desirable it is that the increasing number of large ships frequenting our coast shall not be forced to go elsewhere when in need of repairs. From a naval point of view a capacious dock seems very important. At any time it may be found necessary to send battleships or large cruisers to this coast, and yet the nearest dock into which they could go for any purpose is at Hongkong, about three weeks' sail from this port. A dry dock available to His Majesty's ships of the first class on this side of the Pacific ocean is an imperial necessity.

It was a great day for Ireland. And he did it in one round.

The Colonist wishes Mr. R. L. Drury bon voyage and a successful mission.

No, Theophilus, Sir Oliver Lodge was not referring to politics, when he said there was no such thing as a pull.

The motto "In God We Trust" has been restored to United States coins. That is wise. Nations as well as individuals should observe Hamlet's advice "Assume a virtue, if you have it not."

The interest in the Canadian Club of Victoria is remarkably well sustained. This institution is doing a great deal of very excellent work in the development of a sound loyalty to Canada as a political entity and as a part of the British realm.

There is a great demand in the middle West for farm laborers, but unfortunately so many of the people in the city are averse to farm labor that the army of the unemployed in the East is not likely to be diminished as rapidly as might otherwise be reasonably anticipated.

The Germans naturally regard anything, that looks like antagonism between the Mother Country and her daughters, with approving eyes. Hence the invitations to the United States fleet are being interpreted in a sense in which they are not intended.

We have an interesting interview with Mr. Martin Burrill this morning in which he tells of his visit to Great Britain in connection with the provincial fruit exhibit. He speaks of the great interest taken in the progress of the province and its possibilities in fruit culture.

We do not know that we can greatly congratulate the government upon having to solve the water question for Victoria. Mr. McBride may be justified if he says to himself: "How happy I could be with either, were tother dear charmer away."

Fate is dealing very unkindly with British public men. It is a matter for universal regret that two such conspicuous figure in the political arena, as Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, should be stricken with illness so serious as to compel their retirement from the fighting line.

We suggest to the Attorney-General that in the case of prisoners, who are brought to Victoria because there is no accommodation for them in the place in which they were sentenced to imprisonment, they might be returned to those places before the term of their imprisonment expires. This is all that the city council asks and it does not seem an unreasonable request.

On the principle "if you don't see what you want, ask for it," we suggest to the management of the Empress hotel that an orchestra, which would discourse sweet sounds in an undertone, so to speak, during the evening, would add materially to the attractiveness of the hotel and soon prove a money-making addition to the establishment.

A number of the leading British dramatists have asked the government to abolish the office of censor of plays, or at least to make the decision of the censor a subject of appeal to an arbitration board. They represent that the censorship is a survival of the days when it was considered desirable for political reasons to exercise a strict supervision over the drama.

Some little friction has developed between the City Council and the Board of Park Commissioners. We trust that it may speedily be overcome, as both bodies are showing an intelligent grasp of municipal problems. The Park Board has done much good work already, and we are sure its members are all desirous of working in complete harmony with the council.

The order for the return of the Hindus who recently arrived in Vancouver, for the reason that they did not come directly from their own land, will undoubtedly work a great hardship upon some perfectly innocent people. We believe that in common justice to men, who did only what they believed they had a perfect right to do, they should be restored as nearly as possible to the condition in which they were when they left home. If this is not done, they will be greatly damnified and the reputation of the British people among the natives of India will suffer greatly.

If you will but keep your "weather eye" open—as the sailors say—these days, you may be able to observe signs that the shipping business in this corner of the Pacific ocean is expanding at a tremendously rapid rate. We had an announcement yesterday to the effect that the vessels of the Pacific Coast Company will hereafter make regular calls at Prince Rupert. Then, again, we had an account of the plans of the Canadian-Australian line for the placing on the route to this port of vastly improved craft. We are going to witness some stirring developments in the ocean-carrying business shortly.

Our fruit growers and farmers generally throughout the province will be much interested in a report just submitted to the department at Ottawa by Mr. J. S. Larke, trade commissioner at Sydney, Australia. He says that there were imported into Australia by the Canadian-Australian steamers, 19,831 boxes of apples in three shipments, the receipts being, for October, 6,772 boxes; November, 8,163 boxes; December, 4,896 boxes. Nearly all the apples arrived in good condition. There were in addition a few boxes that came by freight steamers from San Francisco, but the shipments on these slow steamers were a complete failure.

We are surrendering a good deal of space to the report of the arguments before the provincial executive in regard to the water question. It seems desirable in the public interest that everything that has been advanced on either side of this very complicated controversy should be available to the citizens. Those who have followed the discussion must have been convinced of one fact, if of nothing else, namely, that the Private Bills Committee did not have so easy a nut to crack as some of its critics would have the public believe. Without expressing any definite opinion as to what ought to be the outcome of the discussion, for this requires a good deal of consideration, we may say that our impression is that the case is one which can be best adjusted by a little give and take on all sides.

King Edward seems to have added very materially to the reputation he bears for always being able to do "the right thing at the right time" by his action on the incident of the Tweedmouth letter from the Kaiser. A Berlin correspondent writes that His Majesty's communication greatly pleased Emperor William and the German government, and continues: "The newspapers print long extracts from the speeches made in the British parliament on the subject of the letter, and eulogize the calm dignity of the proceedings. Their satisfaction with what they regard as the end of the incident is complete, and their amour propre having been saved by the British attitude, they politely readmonish the Kaiser to repress in the future his impulsive tendencies, and to refrain from corresponding with foreign ministers on public matters without consulting his own advisers."

The former Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. A. B. Hepburn, now president of the Chase National Bank, after a two months' sojourn in Europe, gave out an interview in New York the other day, in which he said: "It was never more apparent than now that the only European friend we have is England. England is the only European Power that would not welcome a condition of affairs that might bring us to disaster or defeat. England's interests parallel ours, and anything that would impair our prestige would be alike prejudicial to her." To all who realize how important it is in the interests of civilization that the two great English-speaking races should go forward hand in hand on their great mission, this utterance will be welcomed as a further evidence that the leaders of thought in the United States are not slow to recognize the existence of ties of friendship which are indissoluble, and unaffected by the machinations of enemies who would stand to profit by their severance.

As the Hearst newspapers say so it must be true that the King is at his wits' end almost to prevent Dublin Castle from being boycotted by everybody who is anybody. Lord Aberdeen has been guilty of several crimes and misdemeanors of the deepest dye. He does not care about going to the races, although he does go under protest. He discourages gambling, and last but not least, he will not permit any dark corners to be provided where guileless youths and maidens may "sit out" dances. He raises no objection to their sitting out, but he insists that they shall do so in places where the full glare of publicity will be upon them. So grievous is this burden felt to be, that debutantes, it is said, decline to go to balls, and the King has therefore ordered that none of the Irish girls shall dare show their faces in court until they have been first presented at Dublin Castle. We can very readily imagine that a man, and he would not necessarily have to be a very young man either, might feel that a ball would have special attractiveness if he could get into a dark corner with a pretty Irish girl, but we hesitate to believe that pretty Irish girls decline to go to balls, because they cannot get into dark corners with men. Meanwhile there you have the latest Hearst news from Dublin and you can take it for what it is worth.

Last season's catch by Yarmouth herring boats was worth at first hand £500,000.

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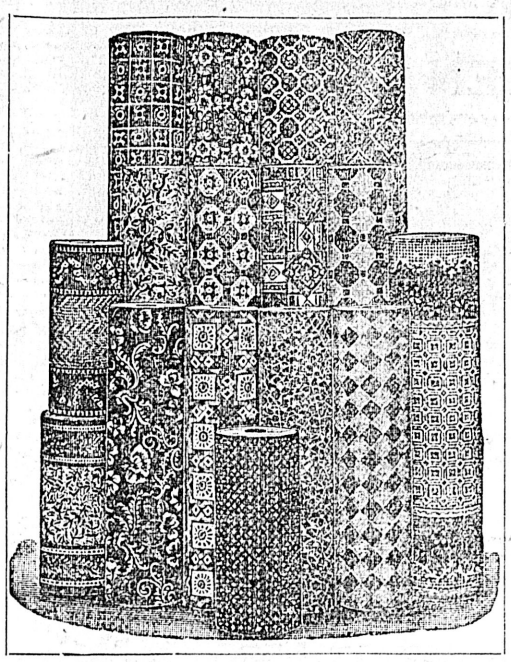
OF LINOLEUM REMNANTS---INVESTIGATE IT



TIMELY, INDEED, is this clearance sale of Printed Linoleum and Oilcloth short lengths and remnants—just now, when Spring Cleaning holds the attention of every homekeeper who delights in clean and sanitary kitchens, pantries, bathrooms, etc. The record-breaking business in Linoleums and Oilcloths during the past year has left us with a large quantity of "short lengths" which we wish to clear out at once, as we have unusually heavy shipments of Linoleums on the way and due to arrive very shortly. These remnants range in size from small pieces, suitable for mats, up to pieces ample in size to cover any moderate-sized bathroom, vestibule, kitchen or pantry. Cost has been lost sight of in the marking of these, and we offer you an unusual opportunity to secure the most suitable and serviceable covering for the floors of these various rooms. These remnants are shown on our Second Floor, and we advise that you measure your kitchen, pantry or any other medium-sized room, then come in and select one of these. There is a great choice of patterns, and such money-saving opportunities on these lines aren't likely to pass your way often. Today offers best choice!

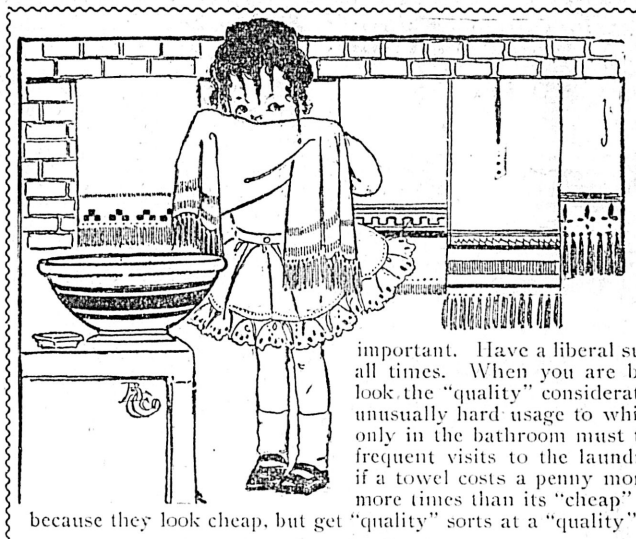
Two Dinner Services Worth a Special Visit

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Still another set in "Carsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold, 119 pieces, at, per set **$65.00**

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 pieces for **$90.00**

Visit Our Furniture Showrooms and See the Newness

We are grandly prepared for the Spring Furniture Trade. Just now the showrooms hold a most elaborate showing of new styles in Furniture, bought specially for this spring's selling. You'll need some new pieces this spring, so make an effort to see this display of ours soon. Keep "Quality" ever uppermost when buying furniture. "Weiler" means "quality" furniture at fair prices.



Long-Wearing Towels Marked at Fairest Prices

The freshening influence of the water isn't all the goodness of the "Tub." The exhilaration produced by a rub with a good towel is almost, if not just, as important. Have a liberal supply of good towels on hand at all times. When you are buying these items, don't overlook the "quality" consideration. Always keep in mind the unusually hard usage to which they will be subjected. Not only in the bathroom must they stand the test, but also in frequent visits to the laundry will they be illused. What if a towel costs a penny more if it visits the laundry a few more times than its "cheap" brother? Don't buy the towels because they look cheap, but get "quality" sorts at a "quality" store—our towels.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS—HARD-WEARING, LOW-PRICED STYLES

These are serviceable, low-priced towels made of soft finished cotton and are excellent values. Their hard wearing qualities make them a very desirable soft towel for everyday use. Pure white, with red stripes on each end. Invest 10 cents in one of these.

Size 17 x 36, each 10c, per dozen.. .. ..**90¢**
Size 21 x 48, each 12c, per dozen.. .. ..**$1.35**
Size 18 x 36, each 15c, per dozen.. .. ..**$1.50**
Size 20 x 45, each 12c, per dozen.. .. ..**$1.35**
Size 24 x 40, each 25c, per dozen.. .. ..**$2.75**
Other sizes and other prices.

LINEN HUCK TOWELS

These towels are made of silky spun linen, delightful to touch. There is no more pleasant towel to use. It is a bedroom towel par excellence. This is a towel you should investigate. Some hemstitched and in damask borders.

There is a great variety of sizes and prices, ranging from $1.75 per dozen up to, each...**$1.25**

UNION HUCK TOWELS

These are made of a union of linen and cotton, and combine the good qualities of each material, making a nice hand towel much in demand by house and hotel keepers for bedroom use.

We have a great variety of this style, and at prices that will please you in their fairness. Come in and let us show you these.

FINE TURKISH TOWELS—A FAVORITE STYLE WITH MANY

This favorite weave is well known and is appreciated by a tremendous following. We stock a very large and complete stock of this kind of towel and offer you a superior quality towel at a price we think will compare very favorably with any towel offerings elsewhere.

Size 19 x 44, each.. .. ..**20¢**
Size 20 x 41, each .. ..**25¢**
Size 19 x 41, each .. ..**30¢**
Size 22 x 47, each.. .. ..**35¢**
Size 24 x 48, each.. .. ..**40¢**
Size 26 x 53, each.. .. ..**40¢**
Size 24 x 51, each.. .. ..**50¢**
Size 30 x 49, each.. .. ..**50¢**
Size 27 x 60, each.. .. ..**50¢**
Size 28 x 60, each.. .. ..**65¢**
Size 36 x 54, each.. .. ..**75¢**
Size 32 x 60, each.. .. ..**$1.00**

"RUBDRY" TOWELS—AN EXCELLENT BATH TOWEL STYLE

This style is a favorite with athletes. It will stand more hard wear and ill usage than any other towel made. Each towel is packed in a separate carton at the factory, and reaches you clean and fresh and bright. This may seem a trifle, but it's worth something. There is no other towel made that can quite equal this one for a "Rub" after the "dip." Try one of the low priced ones for a starter.

Prices range from, each, $1.35 down to.. .. ..**40¢**
Prices range, per dozen, $16.00 down to.. .. ..**$4.50**

FURNISHERS —OF— HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and Good

Weiler Bros

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS —OF— FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Victoria Times must feel a considerable amount of chagrin when it observes what small effect its attack on the provincial government over the matter of the contract with the Grand Trunk railway company has had on public opinion throughout the country. The Cranbrook Herald is a newspaper which in the past has lent aid to the Liberal party, but it does not hesitate to say that the contract in question is very much in the interests of the province, nor to warmly commend Premier McBride for his policy in that regard. We quote:

The Herald desires at this time to compliment the McBride government on the most satisfactory arrangement made with the Grand Trunk people. If the report received at this office is correct, we are free to say that Mr. McBride has made the best arrangement with the Grand Trunk that was ever made by any province with any transcontinental railway. The Herald believes in giving credit where credit is due and it is pleased at this time to congratulate Mr. McBride on the success that he has attained in his negotiations with the Grand Trunk people. Matters of this kind arise above petty politics, and any government that does as much for the people as has apparently the McBride government are entitled to the thanks of the whole province, regardless of political affiliations.

The people of British Columbia may read with a special interest an utterance which fell from the lips of President Roosevelt the other day. In receiving the members of the National Lumberman's association, he voiced his intense interest in the conservation of the natural resources of the country, saying:

We are on the verge of a timber famine, and it behooves every man who wishes to see the land left better instead of worse for the children who come after him, to join the government in taking steps to make the lumber industry a permanent industry, to perpetuate through it the forests of the country. We, all of us, in this country must turn our attention more and more to the conservation of the natural resources of the land; but there is no body of our citizens to whom it is a matter of such immediate moment as this body I am now addressing.

Everybody is interested in the question of the increased cost of living, and everybody is more or less mystified as to why, notwithstanding an industrial depression in the greater part of Canada, prices keep on mounting higher and higher. Most of us don't know what we are going to do about it, but the Ottawa Evening Journal is not disposed to sit down quietly and do nothing, so it proposes to have a commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter. We quote:

Is nothing to be done? Are we to sit still and accept the situation without an effort to improve it? The Journal is not of that opinion. There are causes for famine prices in a land that overflows with the fruits of the earth, the food of man and beast and the means of comfort and well-being for all, and they can be discovered and dealt with. Let a commission of keen, independent business men be appointed to investigate and recommend practical remedies for the evils with regard to the prices of the necessities of life from which the whole of Canada is suffering. Such men fearless, able, equal to the task, can be found and should be. The splendid work done by the Quebec bridge commission shows Canada has such men. Let the mystery of these famine prices be grappled with and solved.

If we may believe a press dispatch from Toronto, an experiment which may go far towards revolutionizing methods employed in surgical operations of a most delicate character was successfully carried out at the General Hospital by Dr. Norman Anderson, of the surgical staff:

The patient was Frank Simpson, a laborer, who recently received very severe injuries from the kick of a horse several weeks ago, his bowels being terribly torn. The man, who had been previously operated upon three times, was in an extremely week condition and it was found that he would not survive another application of anaesthetics of the usual kind, which induces unconsciousness. Dr. Anderson resorted to the use of an anaesthetic which, it is stated, has never heretofore been used in Canada. The preparation owes its discovery to Forneau, the eminent chemist of Paris. While containing no cocaine, it has properties which deprive the patient of any sensation of pain, allowing him at the same time to retain full possession of his senses. Dr. Anderson made an injection of fluid into the sac covering the patient's spinal cord, and successfully united several portions of the bowels, Simpson being perfectly conscious. He afterwards said that he felt no pain whatever. Last night he was reported to be sleeping peacefully, with good prospects of recovery.

Judging from the hearty endorsation of the idea, as contained in the press of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the enterprise upon which the London Standard is about embarking—the issuing of a weekly colonial supplement, which is to be called "The Standard of Empire"—is destined to achieve immediate and conspicuous success. A typical comment is the following from the Winnipeg Telegram:

The suggestion is being carried out with the earnestness that is characteristically thorough, and British, and Mr. A. J. Dawson, one of the most prominent members of the staff of the Standard, who is already familiar with the Canadian point of view, and local conditions, is in the west at the present time making definite arrangements toward the practical accomplishment of the proposal. That such a publication would be heartily endorsed by Canadians generally, as well as materially encouraged by the support of the Canadian government, and by those who desire advertisement of business enterprises that would appeal to the British reader, is to be readily believed. The Briton whom Canada most desires to be informed of Canadian conditions will be reached by the Standard of Empire.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist
Wednesday, March 18, 1868

Extra Mail.—An American and European mail will be despatched by the U. S. steamer Lincoln, which will leave this port on Friday evening next for San Francisco. Here is a chance to send letters.

From Fraser River.—The steamer Enterprise returned at 5 last evening from the river. Hon. H. M. Ball has been called to the Executive Council. Brighton road, according to the Examiner, is impassable. A steamer should be maintained between the Inlet and New Westminster. The distance is only fifty miles.

Masonic—Among the passengers by the Douglas yesterday for Nanaimo were Dr. I. W. Powell, provincial grand master, and several other officers and members of the provincial grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., of this city, who have gone up for the purpose of consecrating and installing the officers of "Caledonia Lodge," recently organized at Nanaimo.

Councillors.—The following notice appears in the last number of the Provincial Gazette: The governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be provisionally members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia. Robert Kem, acting as treasurer during the approaching session. Warner Reeve Spalding, as magistrate, to represent Nanaimo. Thomas Elwyn, as magistrate to represent Cariboo, in the place of Hon. Chartres Brew, resigned.

To the Editor.—May I ask you what the Victoria Rifle Volunteers are doing in these days of Fenian excitement? In olden days we heard of them every week, nay, almost every day; but now, with the exception of a blast from some unfortunate bandsman over James Bay, we hear nothing at all about them. Certainly they must be "self-supporting."

CURIOSITY.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Premier Baron of Scotland, who is within a year of attaining octogenarian honors, is a representative peer of Scotland, and ninetenth in line from Sir Alexander, first Lord Forbes, who was made a Lord of Parliament some five centuries or so ago. Sir Alexander, says the Pall Mall Gazette, was the father of James, second Baron, and from Patrick Forbes of Corse, armor-bearer to King James III., the third son of the second Lord Forbes, descend the present family of Forbes-Sempill, Barons Sempill, of whom was the gallant sodier whose loss the Seaforths have now to deplore. Of the same ancestor, too, comes Forbes, Earl of Granard. The present Lord Forbes is an Oriel man, whose M.A. dates from the middle of the last century He was a second son, for whom his elder brother made way in the nonage of both of them.

From some "Personal Reminiscences of Irish Humor" by A. Stodart Walker, in the March Chamber's Journal, a quotation may be made. The story affects the mutual relations of Irishmen and Scotsmen. It was told Mr. Stodart by a captain in the Dublin Fusileers, who overheard it during the war in South Africa. A war correspondent was speaking to a Tommy in his regiment. "The Dublins have been doing great things," said the visitor to Mr. Atkins. "Well, ye see, sor, it's this way: for a time in the army it was all the Gordons, an dnow it's all the Dublins; and if ye have a reputation for getting up early you may slape till dinner time."

Mr. Edison—whose illness, necessitating a surgical operation, has just been reported has, says the London Daily Chronicle, at length finally solved two problems which have been occupying his attention for some time. The first of these in his estimation is "the probem of decent existence for the poor man," for the proudest moment of his life, according to his own statement, occurred during the second week of the last month, when he "put the finishing touches to the iron cast that makes the cement house so much talked about—in reality the poor man's palace." In this respect, said the wizard, his most extravagant hopes have been realized. With the iron mould he is now able "to build a twelve-room house, as fireproof as any bank vault, at the rate of $20 a room, including foundations, roof, electric wiring, bath tubs and everything else." These iron moulds are to be turned over to a company, which will begin working in June.

Sir John Gavey, the new consulting engineer to the Post Office, has, says the Pall Mall Gazette, had nearly forty years' association with that institution. He began as a boy of eighteen under Sir William Preece in the service of the Electric International Company, and ten years afterwards came under the government wing. More than a quarter of a century ago the two worked together on experiments in wireless telegraphy until they could send messages across the Bristol Channel. One of Sir John's reminiscences concerns the receipt of a telegram by a farmer, the message being sent by a miller with whom he did business. It came by a dilatory boy at nine in the evening, and a night-capped head inquired the messenger's business. On learning it the farmer roared out that he had never had a telegram in his life, and never would have one, and next day he threatened the miller that if be sent another telegram all business between them must cease.

The Hon. Maud Lyttelton, who was married to the Hon. Hugh Wyndham at St. Margaret's, is, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the eldest daughter of Viscount Cobham and a niece of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the ex-Colonial Secretary, and of his brother, Sir Neville. She is a worthy descendant of a family which has played a big part in the public life of the Midlands for the last five hundred years. She has a particularly good taste in literature—Johnson included a Lyttelton in his "Lives of the Poets"—and on several occasions a certain yellow-covered monthly has contained an article from her pen, founded on historical material in her home at Hagley Hall. As a girl the bride was a particular favorite of Mr. Gladstone. She was home at the Hall on the occasion of his last visit there, and a much-prized photograph shows her in attendance at the side of the little pony chaise in which the G.O.M. and his wife were wont to take their rides abroad among the scenes which they had loved from their early years.

BRITISH OPINION

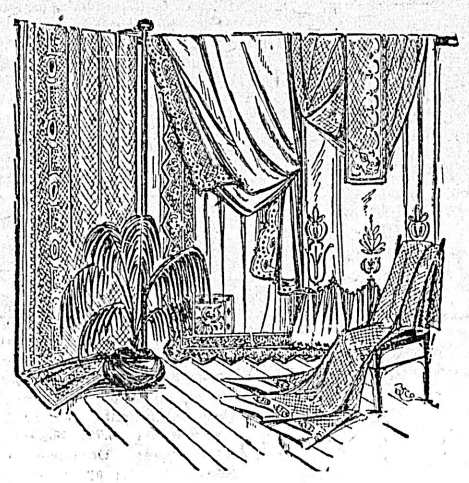
The Daily Mail special correspondent at Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, writes:—I have just returned from Ballinglera, a wild mountainous part of the country, now seething with excitement and dragooned by police. Fifty-three tenants on the estates of Marsham, West and Peyton are under notice of eviction as the result of the farmers' no-rent campaign, because the landlords would not agree to terms of sale. Today it was well-nigh impossible to travel. Bridges had been blown up, gigantic tres felled and laid across the road, particularly near the houses marked over for eviction. The constabulary, owing to boycotting by the United Irish League, were unable to obtain cars, and 400 police cyclists, in charge of officers and a resident magistrate, protected the sub-sheriff and his attendants. The Royal Irish Constabulary rode their cycles along the mountain roads, a considerable section armed with the latest magazine rifle. But the majority came to grief, for the roads were strewn with broken glass. Punctures were frequent, and this arm of the Crown forces was put out of action early. Every broken bridge and impediment on the road was guarded by scores of fierce mountaineers, armed with every description of farming implement. Conflicts between police and people were averted with difficulty by prominent Leaguers and priests. Today a truce has been proclaimed, as the Nationalist M.P.'s, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh and Mr. Meehan, were trying to make a settlement. During the conferences in a ruined cabin between the members and Mr. Hewson, the agent, the police remained outside resting on their arms, after a fierce baton charge with the people who had obstructed their passage over a broken bridge. The suggested terms of settlement were that the properties be taken over by the Estate Commissioners, and that out of the three years' rent due one years' rent (with half the legal costs) be paid by the tenantry in discharge of all their liabilities. Last night the police were withdrawn, but all over the district sentinels and vedettes were posted. Beacon fires blazed, horns were blown, and active defiance measures were taken by the peasantry. At ten o'clock this morning every one of the houses expecting a visit from the eviction party were guarded by hundreds of farmers. The house of John M'Courty, a tenant on the Marsham property, was first surrounded today after a tollsome march. Outside the cabin, which was heavily barricaded, and from which yells of execration were hurled at the agent and baliffs, another earnest conference was held betwen Father Rehill, county councillor, Mr. Hewson, the agent, and prominent local men. After half an hours' conference the police were ordered back. It was stated that the terms arranged upon the previous day would be ratified. The police were hooted as they withdrew, bearing some comrades who fell through exhaustion.

London Standard.—Before the British Government commits itself or is impelled by reckless supporters to further intervention in the affairs of Macedonia it may be well to take stock of the existing position. An excellent review of our past efforts, together with a candid explanation of the aims we have in view, was simultaneously presented in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday by Sir Edward Grey and Lord Fitzmaurice. Detailed as were the respective statements, they had evidently been concerted with the purpose of taking Europe into the confidence of our Foreign Office. In the telegrams published from our correspondents in Berlin and Vienna it will be seen that this frankness is highly appreciated in quarters where suspicion had been aroused by the intemperate utterances of philanthropic rhetoricians. The Secretary of State and the Under Secretary agreed in lamenting the slow progress made under the Anglo-Rusian administration of the Muzsteg programme. They demurred, however, to the wholesale condemnation with which the instrument has been visited. Some good it has accomplished in regard to financial and judicial reforms. But, though they did not speak of it as a force, they refrained from language that would imply reliance on it in future. In the abstract, of course, it is desirable that Macedonia, with other regions in South-East Europe, should be opened up to commerce and civilization by new lines of railways. From that point of view the Novibazar concession to the Austrian Government and the counter proposal made by Russia for a route from the Danube to the Adriatic would be reckoned as assisting the pacific development of a backward district. Unfortunately that is not the aspect in which the proposals are exagerated by diplomats. Austria and Russia, as the mandatories of the European concert for the execution of the Muzsteg programme, occupied a fiduciary position toward the other Powers. Austria by seeking a special advantage for herself and Russia by demanding an equivalent compensation are justly or unjustly held to have violated their obligations. This perhaps is an extreme judgment. Nevertheless, whatever may have been the intentions of Baron von Aehrenthal and M. Izvolsky, it must be confessed that for the time ot least they have weakened that sense of internal confidence without which no concert can be succesfully operated.

The lobby representative of the London Standard writes:—It may be stated upon the highest authority that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will continue to be Prime Minister until the Easter holidays. His colleagues in the Cabinet are perfectly satisfied with the existing arrangement, by which the arduous duties connected with leadership devolve almost entirely upon Mr. Asquith. There is a strong probability that changes will be made at the earliest convenient date. Ministers will have leisure during the Easter recess to give their undivided attention to the matter, and it is thought likely that the Prime Minister, unless a decided improvement has meanwhile taken place in his health, may find himself compelled to relinquish his post. His friends deny absolutely that there is the least likelihood of his taking a peerage.

London Morning Post.—Yesterday Lord Curzon was the champion of the policy towards the Pathan clans of the Border which may be described as the "Do as little as possible" policy. This has usually ben the policy of British Governments. Lord Curzon contracts it with a supposed policy of "exercising full power and authority" over the tribes, but there are no advocates of the supposed "full power and authority" policy. The opposition is between what is known as the traditional Punjab policy and the Sandeman or Beluchistan agency policy. Lord Curzon's purpose in defending his own policy, which is also that of the Government, especially at the moment of an expedition of which he entirely approves is difficult to grasp. He no doubt accepts the assurance given yesterday in both Houses of Parliament that in the particular case of the Zakka Khel there are special reasons for not departing from the policy of 1899. The difficulty therefore is to know whom he is criticising. It is most satisfactory to learn that the expedition has been very successful. That does not mean that there have been great battles or remarkable victories, but that the recalcitrant tribe has been brought to see the error of its way. That this result has been fully attained is not yet certain. But the telegrams from India all point in that direction, and this interpretation of them is confirmed by Mr. Morley's words yesterday. So long as the system of expeditions lasts it is desirable that each expedition should be swift and effective, and that of General Willcocks seems to have had both both these qualities.

All Up-to-Date Women are "House Proud"



They like to have a delightful home in which to entertain their friends. Indeed some ladies like to have prettier rooms than their neighbors, and are ever on the qui vive for furnishings to make their dulce domum more attractive. Few things contribute more to rendering the home charming and cosy than artistic curtains and drapes. Set your bargain expectations high, you'll not be disappointed in this line:

COLORED SILKOLENE, 36 in. wide, per yard **20¢**

SWISS MUSLINS, per yard, 20c, 25c and .. .. **35¢**

MADRAS TASSELLED CURTAIN MUSLIN, single and double border, in white, ecru, blue, green, red, etc., per yard 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 75c and **80¢**

SASH CURTAIN MUSLINS, white, ecru and all the new colorings per yard 20c, 25c, 30c and .. .. **35¢**

BRASS EXTENSION CURTAIN POLES, per set, 60c and .. .. **75¢**

BRASS EXTENSION SASH RODS, per set, 15c, 20c, 25c and .. .. **45¢**

Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Milliners

Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

J. F. Gibson, Seattle.
H. E. Winter, Seattle.
Geo. Wilson, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Parkinson, Seattle.
Mrs. F. H. Munday, Seattle
Frank Lowenthal, New York
Mr. and Mrs. Nevill A. D. Armstrong, Shawnigan Lake.
John T. Chisholm, Vancouver.
J. M. Little, London, Ont.
F. M. Studley, Seattle.
C. C. Mechener, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Bum, Seattle.
W. O. Gilmour, Boston
A. C Gordon, Regina
Ged W Wilson, Vancouver
M R. Wynn, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Heath, Seattle.
W. J. Inglis, Montreal.
T. W. S. Norton, Vancouver.
W. J. Manson, Mission.
G. O. Wotler, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

J. S. Barstal, Spokane.
J. D. Goepel, Victoria.
H. B. Andrews, Victoria.
Stewart Munhead, Okolaks, Alta.
A. Sprat, Alberni.
S. Ward, Claremo.
S. S. Stone, Clayoquot.
A. R. McIntosh, Seattle.
W. G. Sayles, Seattle
R. J. Chapman, Tacoma.
F. A. Jonatt, Tacoma.
R. H. Walton, San Francisco.
J. M. Levy, Portland.
H. McLean, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Monat, Ganges.
W. H. Boycott, Vancouver.
G H. Aston, Greenwood.
T. A. Wilson, Pt. Essington.
R. Marshal, West Silket.
P. McGee, Armstrong.
E. O .Wood, Armstrong.
J. F. Harris, Seattle.
H. Elsden, Vancouver.
F. T. Sherbourne, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sears, Vancouver.
T. A. Turney and son, Vancouver.

At the King Edward—

N. M. Rochester, Winnipeg.
N. S. Witeshire, Tacoma.
Mrs. Witeshire, Tacoma.
H. C. Laughlan, Revelstoke.
J. H. Maxwell, Revelstoke.
H. R. Quaghott, Seattle.
R. E. Bullick, Vancouver.
J. J. Mullin, M D., Extension.
R. C. Allen, Ireland.
Miss E. Lemmert, New York.
W. H. Sadler, New York.
G. A. Forbes, New York.
Mrs. G. A. Forbes, New York.
Miss Ada Howell, New York.
Wm. Harlow, Seattle.
J. H. Palser, New York.
Mrs. J. H. Palser, New York.
H. J. Holliday, New York.
Capt. H. F. Beecher, Pt. Townsend.
Chas S. Thompson, Vancouver.
G. W. Howe, Vancouver.
A. Holmes, Washington.
A. W. Andrews, Washington.
John Cassidy, Campbell.
Mrs. Cassidy, Campbell.
J. W. Allan, Vancouver.
Geo. Richardson, Vancouver.
A. W. Walker, Vancouver .
G. M. Turner, Vancouver.
E. C. Davies, Vancouver.

At the Queens—

W. C. Benson, Seattle.
Miss M. Lawrie, Seattle.
T. Arland, Portland.
L. Stiffenson, North Dakota.
L. Smith, San Francisco.
T. Barber, Colorado.
Wm. Siccourth, Vancouver.
E. A. Sutherland, Nashville, Tenn.
R. Livingston, Nanaimo.
D. McLeod, Raymond, Wash.
E. J. Bennett, San Francisco.
J. Reidd, Ladner.
T. Dunn, Royal Oak.
J. Arendell, Edmonton.

Trade With Mexico.

Mr. Charles H. Cahan gave an address on the trading possibilities between Canada and Mexico and the South American Republics in the Reading Room in the Board of Trade, says the Montreal Witness. In view of his position as solicitor of the Mexican Light, Heat and Power Company, and as a director of the Bank of Montreal in the city of Mexico, Mr. Cahan is well qualified to speak on the question. Having resided for many years in Mexico, during which he had extensive dealings with the other Latin peoples of America, he has a thorough grasp of his subject, which he showed during the course of the lecture.

Mr. Cahan thought the capital of Mexico a finer and better city in every respect than Montreal. He gave a most glowing account of the Mexican president, who, in Mr. Cahan's estimation, was the best man on the American continent, and one of the greatest men of his age. He was virtually the uncrowned king of Mexico, and all was sure to go well with a country that had such a man for ruler. Mr. Cahan's view of the entire Mexican cabinet was equally complimentary. Some people here thought it too venturesome to invest their money in Mexican enterprise; but Mr. Cahan could assure them that not one dollar of the billion and a quarter of northern money invested there since the days of Maximilian had been wasted. There were practically unlimited fields for Canadians in the whole of Southern America. Such Canadians as had already succeeded there had inspired the people with feelings of deep admiration and respect for Canada. The reason that Canadians made such a success wherever they went was that during the centuries the two elements of the Canadian population have dwelt together, the Saxon and the Roman; they had learned to weld together what was best in both.

Mr. Cahan also spoke of the development of the country during the past few years, and he especially mentioned the completion of the transcontinental railway from the Gulf of Mexico to Cruz, on the Pacific, which will no doubt be a strong competing force with the Panama canal when that enterprise is completed. Last year no less than five hundred thousand tons of sugar from the east were moved over this railway between the two oceans, and he believed that Canada could take profitable advantage of the railway. The industries of Mexico, he said, had also received a great impetus since the establishment of the Mexican Light, Heat & Power Company, and mining companies had also taken on a new lease of life since electricity had been placed at their doors by this Canadian enterprise. Mr. Cahan said that he had often been spoken to with regard to what had been called the unwise policy of sending so much Canadian money to Mexico and the other southern countries. No Canadian money, he declared, had ever been lost in Mexico, and, in fact, their securities had now become of international importance, and the bonds had been largely absorbed by the foreign markets.

Mr. Thomas J. Drummond, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, presided at the meeting, and introduced the speaker, and at the close of Mr. Cahan's address a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. James Ross, and seconded by Mr. John Knight, was adopted.

Mr. Carnegie has promised £15,000 towards new library buildings for Middlesborough.

Adam Butters, a Glasgow steeple jack, fell from a chimney 130 feet high. Death was instantaneous.

A German tourist expresses the opinion that doing nothing is the national occupation of Coreans.

At a rough estimate, a day's fog costs London £10,000 extra in lighting alone.

The Sign of Satisfaction

DO you appreciate the importance of the Fit-Reform trademark and what it means to you? It is the personal guarantee of the Fit-Reform Company that every garment they make must be satisfactory, or the money will be refunded.

This is the platform on which the Fit-Reform business was founded, and on which its magnificent success has been built.

The Fit-Reform trademark, in the pocket of every genuine Fit-Reform garment, is what we ask you to look for.

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Allen & Company

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

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Try Our Brands of Canned Fruit

Roman Gold Peaches, per tin.....35c
Roman Gold Pears, per tin.....35c
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Ram's Horn Peaches, per tin.....35c
Ram's Horn Pears, per tin.....35c
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Griffin Pears, per tin.....35c
San Leandro Pears, per tin.....25c
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Sliced Pine Apple, 2 tins for.....25c

COPAS & YOUNG
SUCCESSORS TO FELL & CO.
Ring up phone 94 or 297 and you will receive attention.

Furnished Bungalow—Half a block from Oak Bay avenue car. Lot 53 x 113. Four rooms, bathroom, and scullery; hot and cold water and electric light.....**$2,250**

Offered Cheap—for quick sale. House 6-rooms and addition, barn; lot 50 x 135. All in good condition; within five minutes of car line and close to city.....**$2,500**

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD
Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Another Hold-Up in Victoria

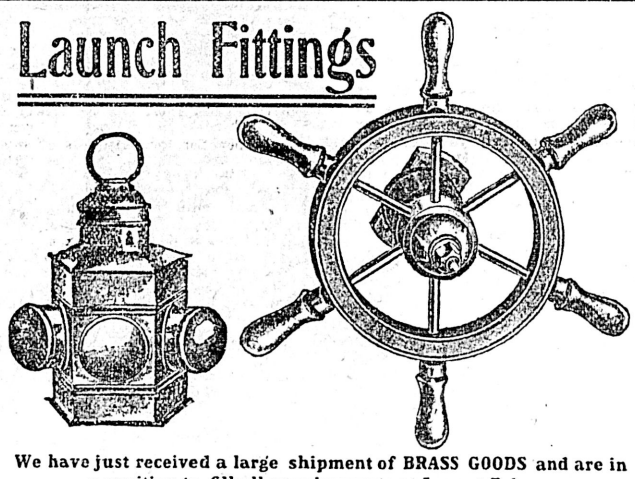
and every business man will surely provide himself with one of our fine new

Money Belts Only $2.00

Made of grey, soft strong leather with six secure pockets. Matchless for the miner, the tourist, or indeed the average up-to-date man. Call here and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Launch Fittings

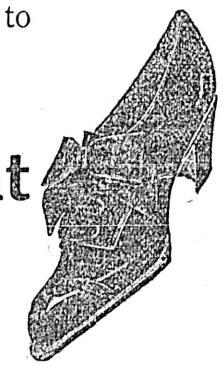


We have just received a large shipment of BRASS GOODS and are in a position to fill all requirements at Lowest Prices.
Wheels, Lights, Stanchions, Rails, Whistles, Pumps, Cleats, Chocks
We invite inspection of all the goods by all interested.

E. B. Marvin & Co., Ship Chandlers, Wharf St.

See Us and Learn How to

Increase Your Height



Smart Spring Styles in American Footwear

Baker Shoe Company, Ltd.
1109 Government Street.

LIMERICK

The Singer machine, King Edward's delight,
Gives pleasure to users from morning 'till [night
If King Edward, the Good,
Rides a Singer, you should—
.....

$15.00 IN Prizes

We will give $15 in prizes to the 8 people supplying the best line to complete the above Limerick, in praise of the Singer Bicycle. CONDITIONS: One of our coupons given free with every Twenty-five cent purchase, when requested, or Five cents in cash or stamps shall accompany the answer, and the decision of the judges to be final. First prize, $5.00; Second best, $3.00; Third prize, $2.00, and to the five next best $1.00 each. Contest closes June 30th, '08.

THE PLIMLEY AUTO CO., Ltd., Bicycle Dept., 813 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.

C. H. Tite & Co., Up-to-date Paperhangers. Wall paper, 2½c per roll and up. Cor. Yates and Broad. *

WINTER STOVES — Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock. *

A large and fully equipped Curtain Department has been opened on the second floor of Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. Ladies desirous of securing English Nottingham lace curtains from 50c. to $5.00 a pair cannot do better than inspect this large new stock. *

New Waists—Just arrived, another shipment of embroidered and lace trimmed muslin waists representing the newest and daintiest styles for the coming season. Best qualities; prices the lowest, ranging from 50c, $1, and $2 up to $5.75. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

MAYOR SUGGESTS AN INCREASED ASSESSMENT

Victoria Assessed Values Low Compared With Other Cities of the Dominion

Mayor Hall is of the opinion that the assessed valuation of Victoria should be raised. In support of his belief that the assessment should be raised Mayor Hall quotes figures from the latest number of the Canadian Municipal Journal which showed that Victoria's assessment is at present so low that her percentage of debt to assessment is 11.56 while in Ottawa, the lowest city in the Dominion, the percentage of net debt to assessment is only 5.76. In Vancouver the percentage is 7.48 where the net debt per head is 42.15 while in Victoria it is 66.31.

Mayor Hall stated that this showing made by Victoria was because of the low assessment here compared with other cities, the city's debt thus showing so much higher in proportion to the assessment. There was no doubt but that the assessment should be raised.

The city at present, it is stated, is having a hard time to figure out the estimates of the year owing to the many demands and the limited revenue. An increase in the assessed value would doubtless result in a large revenue. Of the eight largest cities in Canada the following are the figures of the percentaged net debt per head and net debt to assessment:

	Net debt Per Head.	Net debt to Assessment. Per Cent.
Ottawa	$30.05	5.76
Kingston	32.10	7.52
Sherbrooke	34.74	9.17
Chatham	35.77	7.90
Sydney, C. B.	36.54	9.13
Winnipeg	39.83	9.13
Toronto	41.13	6.89
St. John, N. B.	41.64	8.12
Vancouver	42.15	7.48
Hamilton	42.35	8.37
Belleville	50.02	11.97
Halifax	54.42	8.86
St. Catherines	61.50	12.79
Montreal	64.43	11.84
Quebec	94.36	33.88
Victoria	66.31	11.56

POLICE COMMISSION APPOINTS NEW MEN

Ten Constables Added to Force and Detective Branch is Increased

The full roster of policemen was made yesterday when the police commissioners met to pass upon the ten extra men which will be added to the local force. The appointments which were made temporarily last week were confirmed and the additional two constables required to complete the number were chosen. Nearly twenty applications for the position of constables were received and the applicants were inspected in person by the commissioners in the police court room. The applicants were a fine body of men though some were plainly over the age limit. The ten men added to the force were John G. Foster, J. W. Hutchinson, Robert Duncan, H. B. Dawley, James Farant, L. Steel, Edward Woods and J. Ireland. In addition the appointment of Constables McLennan and Webb, who have been on the force for some time on probation, was made permanent.

W. H. Clayard, who has been acting detective for some time was added to the plain clothes force permanently and with the appointment last week of Harry O'Leary this will mean an addition of two detectives to the force. Their places will be taken by two of the new appointees.

New Uniforms.

The commissioners also discussed the question of new uniforms for the force. The board of trade and the Canadian club last year approved of the military style of uniform for the police, the same as has been adopted in other Canadian cities. Chief Langley will leave in a day or two to inspect the Vancouver police uniform and will report at a meeting of the commissioners to be held next Tuesday afternoon. He will also inspect the system of signal alarms, an improved pattern of which will be installed here to replace the wooden alarm boxes which are at present in use but which have proved extremely unsatisfactory.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP

Chinamen Robbed on Government Street By Four White Men Monday Night

Held by two men while a third went through his pockets and forcibly extracted $3.50, a key and other small articles, Wong Wei, a Chinese servant employed on the Gorge road, was the victim of hold-up men on Monday evening. The Chinaman was going down town shortly after 9 o'clock when at the corner of Orchard and Government streets, in front of the Taylor mill, four white men stopped him. One of the quartette saluted the Celestial with the remark, "Hello, John. Have you got any money." Wong, while endeavoring to pass around the four, declared that he was absolutely shy of anything in the nature of coin of the realm, but he had taken but a step or two when two of the men sprang at him, and pinioned his arms to his side while a third rifled his pockets. The fourth man stood off and watched the proceedings. With the remark, "You can make for Chinatown now," the four hold-up men let the terrified Chinaman go free and turned up Orchard street. The police were notified, but as the Chinaman could give practically no description of the men who robbed him there is little likelihood of their being captured.

The reported hold-up on Monday night in Shanghai alley, of a Chinaman who, it was rumored, was set upon by several men who in their endeavor to get away with his valuables went to the extent of attempting to cut off the Chinaman's finger on which was placed a diamond ring. The report spread rapidly about the city. The police investigated but absolutely no facts regarding any hold-up in Chinatown could be ascertained. The story apparently was a pure myth.

The motor lifeboat Audacious built on the same lines as the Banfield creek motor lifeboat for use at the Waadah island life-saving station has reached Seattle, and will be taken to the straits station by the lighthouse steamer Armeria.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS Typewriters Rented Repaired

A. M. Jones, Sole Agent Phone B1035. Ribbons, Etc

Room 18, 1006 Government St.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Novices Admitted

At the regular session of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., held last evening, five novitiates were admitted to patriarchal Oddfellowship.

Farmers' Institute Ball

The Victoria Farmers' Institute will hold their annual social and ball at the agricultural hall, Saanichton, next Friday evening. A special train will leave here at 7.30 p. m.

To Defray Church Debt

An entertainment was held last night at the Presbyterian church, Stanley street for the purpose of raising money to defray the debt on the church. The entertainment was a pleasing one, and a good amount was realized.

Missionary Alliance Meets

This evening at 8 o'clock at the Harmony hall mission, View street, Wm. Gibson and Dr. Zimmerman will hold a mid-week service. Dr. Zimmerman is associated with the Christian Missionary Alliance, with headquarters in New York.

Had Rough Passage

The Whatcom, which is now on the Seattle-Victoria run, had a very rough passage yesterday, the southwester stirring up the sea much to the discomfort of the passengers, nearly all of whom suffered more or less acutely from mal de mer.

Returns From Prairie

Arthur Manson, president of the Northwest Oil Company, in which a large number of local capitalists are interested, has just returned from a trip to Southern Alberta, his company is boring for oil at Pincher Creek in the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

Orphans' Home Committee Meets

The committee of management of the Protestant Orphans' Home will meet this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at the city hall, when the appointment of a treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Crow-Baker will be made. Other routine business will be transacted.

Ladies Hold Sale

A sale of fancy and useful articles will be held this afternoon and evening by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church at the home of Mrs. Gould, 553 Simcoe street. Home-made candies of the best, as well as tea and accessories, will be among the things for sale. An interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion.

Farewell Banquet to R. L. Drury

R. L. Drury, who has been appointed by the Dominion government to go to Japan to enquire into the questions of Oriental immigration was tendered a farewell banquet by his friends last night at the Poodle Dog Cafe. A pleasant evening was spent, and Mr. Drury was assured that he was a "good fellow," and would bear away with him the best wishes of his friends.

Mothers' Club Meeting

At the last meeting of the Mothers' Club the question of the necessity of having regular medical inspection of all pupils attending the schools was discussed, and this afternoon at the Spring Ridge schoolhouse extracts will be read from President Roosevelt's address to the recent Congress of Mothers held at Washington. A paper entitled "Going All to Pieces, the Child Who Does and the Mother Who Does."

Ladies' Guild Hold Social

The Ladies' Guild of the Methodist church held a parlor social last night at the home of Mrs. McKeown, corner Yates street and Fernwood road. The following ladies contributed to the programme, which was much enjoyed: The Misses Watson, Foxall, Speritt and Mrs. Gleason, and Mr. G. Findlely and L. Griffiths. Mrs. Brace acted as accompanist. Refreshments were served during the evening, and an enjoyable time spent.

Owls to Hold Masquerade

On Thursday, April 23, the Assembly roller skating rink on Fort street will again be turned into a ball room when Victoria Nest, No. 10, Brotherhood of Owls, will hold their first annual masquerade ball. A committee is working on the preliminary arrangements, and has secured a seven piece orchestra for the occasion. They report that their efforts to secure suitable prizes have been most successful.

More Permits Issued.

Permits for buildings aggregating in value $9,350 were issued yesterday by the building inspector. Permits were granted to H. T. Knott who will erect a dwelling on Niagara street, to cost $2,800, to Mrs. J. E. Painter for a dwelling on Craigflower road, to cost $2,800; to James Mogge for a dwelling on Bank street to cost $1,850; to Mary E. Owen, who will erect a dwelling on Oscar street at a cost of $1,500 and to S. Myrdal for a bakery on Fernwood road to cost $400.

Legal Intelligence

Mr. Justice Martin sat in chambers yesterday and in Levy vs. Levy H. D. Helmcken moved to strike out certain paragraphs of the statement of defence, the defence getting leave to amend. J. P. Walls contra.

Victoria West Arbitration—Application to fix time for argument, no order was made. J. P. Mann for the city and W. E. Oliver for the property owners.

Hutchinson Bros. vs. Johnson and Warren, the motor boat case, was on all day yesterday in the county court before Judge Lampman. It will be continued today.

In the Police Court

There were but three new cases in the police court yesterday, a couple of drunks, who received the usual fine, and a vagrant. The latter, Norman Stewart by name, was arrested some time ago and was let out on his own recognizance on the understanding that he would leave town. Monday night, however, he was arrested in an opium den. Stewart pleaded guilty to occasionally "hitting the pipe," but said he was merely waiting here for the logging camps to open where he was to get work as a blacksmith and asked for leniency. He was sentenced to a month.

Entered the Wrong Yard

Robert Hitchen, who claims to be employed on the dredge Mud Lark, was arrested this morning while wandering about Constable Webb's back yard, on Fort street. In his possession when searched at the police station were a number of articles of baby wearing apparel, which he stated he had found on the street, and intended taking with him when he left for the old country in a short time, as he thought the clothing would fit his own little child. Constable Webb had occasion to go into the yard to close the door of his chicken house when he saw Hitchen skulking in the shadow. At first the man put up quite a fight, but was easily subdued. There have been a number of reports of late of thieves purloining clothing and other small articles from houses in that neighborhood.

As a man and woman stood at the chancel at Fairwarp (Sussex) church to be married a woman rose at the back of the church, and in an indignant voice protested against the wedding. The clergyman, on recovering from his surprise, invited the woman to the vestry and heard her story, which he did not consider justified him in refusing to solemnize the marriage. The objector waited for the newly-wedded couple outside the church, and pelted the bridegroom with dirt as he passed to his carriage.

A POSSIBILITY.

That Became a Fact and Pleases Many People.

A. R. Lewis, M. D., in a lengthy article in the columns of the American Journal of Health, says concerning hair: "It's deterioration is a constant source of worriment to humanity, consequently bald people are readily deceived by 'fake' hair restoratives. The wish that a hair preparation will 'fill the bill' is father to the fancy that it is likely to do so. A rare case in point is that of Newbro's Herpicide, which actually does 'fill the bill.' It destroys the parasite that attacks the hair root, and prevents dandruff, falling hair and baldness." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Agent, Government street

MUSLINS

NEW DRESS MUSLINS
in dainty patterns, at, per yard, 15c and.....25c

WHITE ROBE MUSLIN
at, per yard, 25c and.....30c

WHITE SPOT MUSLINS
from, per yard, 10c to.....25c

WHITE LAWNS AND NAINSOOK
from, per yard, 12 1-2 to.....30c

WHITE ORGANDIE
at, per yard.....40c

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VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

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Of course is the most important part of our business, and it is the most exacting; but it is a responsibility we do not shirk. We do business on the policy that one cannot be too particular with medicine and our business of dispensing prescriptions continues to grow, because the care we take is the same as if the medicine was for our own family use.

TELEPHONE 700 AND SEE HOW PROMPTLY YOUR ORDER WILL BE DELIVERED FROM

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Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

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It is due to our successful measurements and accurate fit.

Our reputation has been built upon giving good fits and excellent fabrics.

See our selection of Spring and Summer Goods. They are without a doubt of the finest quality and design.

Peden's
611 Fort St. Tailoring Parlors.

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One new Shoe that Dosen't Hurt; no "breaking in" required

"The Walk-Over"

The new ones are really fine examples of modern shoe-making. They cost the same as other shoes but lead all others in fit, style and comfort

SEE WINDOW.

IDEAL SHOE STORE
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Ring us up, 372. Will send for your repair work.

FOUNTAIN PENS

There are numbers of good pens, but there is only one Best, the English Post. It fills and cleans itself by simply drawing up the plunger at the end. It has no decaying rubber sack in it to get out of order, and is absolutely non-leakable. The plain straight stem without any obstructions on it to catch on the finger makes it very easy to write with. In fact it is the **PERFECT FOUNTAIN PEN.**

You will understand why when you have tried one.

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J. KINGHAM & CO.
Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries. At current rates.
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Rock Bay
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Sashes, Doors and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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Do You Realize

That if you want something particularly choice in a residential location, by all means the finest and most promising around Victoria is

At Oak Bay

Go out and look over the beautiful subdivision which we have put into such shape as a new subdivision was never put into before at Victoria—in perfect condition to go right on building.

Streets Graded, Trees Planted, Etc

Let us go with you and show you the scenic beauties of this magnificent site, and its advantages from a high-class residential standpoint.

Most of the lots 70 x 150—close to water front.

The British & Canadian Land Co., Ltd.
(With Bond & Clark)
Phone 1092 **614 Trounce Ave.**

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., March 17, 1908:

SYNOPSIS.

High westerly winds have prevailed on the coast and straits during the movement of an ocean storm area across this province to the Rockies. Rain is falling in Kootenay and snow in Cariboo. The weather is cold over Northern British Columbia and zero weather is again reported as general from Northern Alberta to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	37	46
Vancouver	37	46
New Westminster	38	46
Kamloops	32	42
Barkerville	14	30
Fort Simpson	30	38
Atlin	—16	12
Dawson, Y. T.	—10	2
Calgary, Alta.	18	34
Winnipeg, Man.	—22	2
Portland, Ore.	42	48
San Francisco, Cal.	50	68

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Wednesday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or lower temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and cold at night.

TUESDAY.

Highest	46
Lowest	37
Mean	42

Rain, .18 inch.; sunshine, 9 hours.

Records were broken when David Tatchill made his 173rd appearance before a Southampton magistrate on a charge of drunkenness last week. He was given six months' imprisonment.

A woman named Amelia Wood was found lying dead with her throat cut in a house at Gateshead. By her side was a miner, Robert Loman, whose throat was cut, but who was still alive.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	3 56	8 1	7 21	7 6	12 28	9 2	20 19	1 6
2	3 48	8 2	8 18	6 9	13 38	9 0	21 00	2 0
3	4 00	8 3	9 12	6 3	14 35	8 7	21 40	2 7
4	4 20	8 3	10 06	5 6	15 40	8 1	22 20	3 6
5	4 43	8 5	11 02	5 0	16 52	7 5	23 00	4 6
6	5 10	8 5	12 02	4 4	18 15	7 1	23 41	5 5
7	5 40	8 6	13 06	3 9	20 33	6 8	.....	.....
8	0 25	6 4	6 14	8 6	14 08	3 5	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	6 40	8 5	15 09	3 2	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	6 57	8 4	16 08	3 0	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	6 50	8 3	17 03	2 9	.....	.....
12	3 22	8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 52	2 8
13	3 43	8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 36	2 7
14	3 56	8 2	7 53	7 6	11 10	7 7	19 16	2 8
15	3 54	8 0	8 08	7 3	12 21	7 7	19 53	2 9
16	3 43	7 9	8 28	6 8	13 17	7 7	20 28	3 1
17	3 35	7 9	8 54	6 2	14 09	7 7	21 01	3 5
18	3 42	7 9	9 27	5 7	15 02	7 6	21 36	3 9
19	4 00	8 0	10 06	5 1	16 00	7 5	22 12	4 5
20	4 22	8 0	10 50	4 5	17 04	7 2	22 46	5 2
21	4 43	8 1	11 39	4 0	18 13	7 0	23 14	5 9
22	5 02	8 3	12 32	3 5	19 54	6 9	23 32	6 6
23	5 21	8 4	13 29	2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	5 44	8 6	14 30	2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	6 12	8 7	15 29	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	6 53	8 6	16 27	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	2 51	8 1	4 11	8 0	7 59	8 4	17 22	2 0
28	2 45	8 0	5 40	7 6	10 06	8 2	18 13	2 1
29	2 32	7 9	5 41	6 9	11 32	8 0	19 01	2 4
30	2 26	7 9	7 33	6 0	12 51	7 9	19 47	2 9
31	2 32	8 0	8 22	5 2	14 04	7 8	20 30	3 6

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

The Empire Typewriter will do as good work as any machine made. Price only $60 cash. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, is coming to America for a lecture tour of two months.

Living is forty per cent. cheaper in London than in New York

Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Sprinklers, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Garden Tools of all descriptions

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Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,
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A CUP OF COCOA AND WHIPPED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

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ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES
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Good Strong Plants ready to set out.

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Latest and most exclusive Coiffures.
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There are all kinds of Ready Roofings, but, after all is said and done,

MALTHOID

Gets The Business

Twenty-three years of actual experience in manufacturing roofing has demonstrated to the public that we are the leaders in High Grade Roofing.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

When Buying Silverware

do you think more about price or quality?

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Ask Your Musical Friends

"What in your opinion is the best piano made in Canada"

NINE OUT OF TEN

will answer, the

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

Even though they may own some other make instrument.

Reputation Counts

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Thriftiness — If you contemplate buying a lawn mower this year, buy it now and you will get the whole season's use of it. Buy a Woodyatt and will last many seasons. The Woodyatt has high wheels four blades and is durable and easy running. Prices: $7, $7.50, $8. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

For Sale—A cornice crimps and small wooden brake. A. J. Clyde, 42 Johnson street.

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REPORT ADOPTED SO COUNCILLOR RESIGNS

W. Henderson Objects to Oak Bay's New Method of Purchasing Supplies

Councillor William Henderson yesterday morning carried out the threat he made on the previous evening at the regular session of the Oak Bay council when at the meeting of the roads, bridges and sewer committee he handed in his resignation as chairman of the committee and as councillor of the Oak Bay municipality.

Mr. Henderson's action was caused by the clause in the report of the auditor regarding the purchase of goods required by the roads and bridges committee, in which the auditor suggested that the clerk be made the purchasing agent in place of a member of the committee as had been previously the case. When the clause referring to this matter was reached by the members of the committee and passed by a vote of four to two, Alderman Henderson promptly rose to his feet with the exclamation, "I resign as chairman of this committee and as councillor of the municipality." Mr. Henderson immediately left the committee meeting after delivering this ultimatum.

The committee met yesterday for the sole purpose of considering the report of the auditor which was referred to the committee by the council at its meeting Monday night. The report was an important one and the committee which includes all of the members of the council considered it clause by clause and with the exception of slight amendments it was adopted. The report has to do entirely with the purchase of supplies and outlined the most systematic method in which all goods supplied to the municipality should be dealt with.

The following members were present: Reeve Oliver, Councillor Henderson, chairman of the committee, and Councillors Newton, Fernie, McGregor, Noble and Pemberton.

Felt Slighted

Councillor Henderson stated that he regarded the action of the committee in passing clause 6 which referred particularly to the purchase of goods, and transferred the authority for the purchase of these from the hands of one of the committee to the hands of the clerk as a direct slap at him as chairman of the roads, bridges and sewer committee. The committee this year will have over $16,000 to spend in the work that is under contemplation.

The members of the council at the termination of the committee session addressed a letter to Councillor Henderson asking him to reconsider his determination to resign. The letter was signed by all the members of the council and delivered to Mr. Henderson personally. No reply had been received by the reeve last night and it is not probable that this will be forthcoming as Mr. Henderson left last night for Ottawa.

The principal alterations that were made to the original report of the auditor were in clauses 6 and 8. These were made to read in No. 6, "That tenders be called for supplies and that the method of procedure be that the clerk issues the order to the roadmaster, who selects the materials," and in No. 8 "the clerk alone being responsible to council as to price" was eliminated.

The school trustees met the committee and the result of their conference was that the solicitors will be instructed to draw up a by-law authorizing the borrowing of $10,000 for the purpose of building a new school and a municipal hall on Oak Bay avenue, and also a bylaw empowering the council to sell the present school site.

Auditor's Report

The report of the auditor as presented to the committee was as follows:

Dear Sirs,—In reply to yours of the 9th instant I take pleasure in outlining a method for recording the manner in which all goods supplied to your municipality should be dealt with.

1. The council order certain work to be carried out.
2. The clerk records such on his minutes.
3. The clerk instructs engineer to have said work carried out.
4. The engineer instructs the roadmaster what the work is, and how it is to be done, he also agrees with him what supplies are requisite.
5. Engineer or roadmaster hands clerk a list of supplies needed.
6. The clerk issues an order on supply house for goods required, in triplicate, one copy for his office, one for roadmaster and one for supply house. The supply house in all cases to be selected or approved by the council.
7. All invoices to be sent in duplicate by the supply houses to the clerk.
8. The clerk to ascertain from the engineer or roadmaster that the goods ordered have been delivered and obtain a receipt to that effect on original invoice at the same time delivering the duplicate to roadmaster for purpose expressed in No. 9, the clerk alone being responsible to council as to price.
9. A stores ledger of approved form to be kept by the roadmaster in which must be entered under proper headings all goods purchased for the municipality as per duplicate invoice, and on the other hand the various works to which such goods ultimately go must be recorded.
10. A blotter to be kept by roadmaster in which the different goods sent out to any job are to be entered, and each entry must be afterward initialled by the engineer to certify as to its correctness, with the exception of stable supplies which must be therein signed for by the person in charge of the stable.
11. The invoices having already been certified to by the roadmaster and the clerk as to correctness of quantities delivered, and as to the price and extensions of same, will be then placed before the roads, sewers and bridges committee for approval and report to the general council, who pass them to the finance committee with instructions to pay same.
12. The stores ledger as per No. 9 and the blotter as per No. 10 will also record stores returned from certain works as being in excess of the requirements, which will be re-entered in the same manner as though they had been received from a supply house; this for the purpose of accurately keeping the accounts and affording the clerk information necessary for his accounting.
13. The stores ledger No. 9 to be checked each month by the clerk and its correctness then certified, together with a list of stores on hand as prepared by the roadmaster from this book and his actual stores on hand.

(Signed) ALBERT F. GRIFFTHS.

CHAUFFEUR FINED

Drivers Warned That Future Offenders Will Be Severely Dealt With

Ernest A. Ferguson, a chauffeur in the employ of the Plimley Automobile company was fined $10 yesterday for not sounding his horn when reasonably necessary under the law. He set the defense of an alibi, claiming that he never passed the corner of Broad and Fort streets on the day in question. But as Messrs Boggs and Thomson swore positively that his car had passed, and he admitted that he alone had driven the car in question that day, the magistrate held that the weight of evidence was against him, and inflicted the fine. Then addressing the accused he said:

"I see that there are a number of automobile drivers in court, and I want them to take notice of what I am going to say. By personal observation I have frequently seen motor cars recklessly and carelessly driven and many complaints are constantly made about it. This is the first offense of the accused, and I have dealt with it lightly, but any further charges will be severely dealt with."

George Morphy for the defense asked that to be allowed till Thursday to pay the fine, intimating that he might appeal, but it is understood that no such action will be taken.

EXPLORER EN ROUTE BACK TO VICTORIA

Capt. Mikkelsen Has Reached Valdes and is Expected Here Shortly

Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen, who left here on May 21, 1906, in the former sealing schooner Beatrice, renamed Duchess of Bedford, afterward lost in the Arctic ice, reached Valdes on the southern Alaskan coast on Saturday, after "mushing" across Alaska from Nome via Fairbanks, on his way back to Victoria. He will come by way of Seattle, taking passage on one of the Northwestern steamers at Valdes. Capt. Mikkelsen has not abandoned his quest for the land believed to exist in the Beaufort sea in the Arctic, despite the fact that his search with Mr. Ernest deK Leffingwell last year was unavailing. He is coming to secure another outfit, and vessel to make a second attempt to locate the land he still believes to exist in the north. Before he left he stated that he expected to find a large area, a continent.

Since the loss of the Duchess of Bedford, which was crushed in the ice, when Capt. Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell were absent on their journey into the great white silences to the north-northwest from the winter quarters at Bank's island, the two explorers have done considerable work. Mr. Leffingwell, whose specialty is geology, has made a number of trips along the Arctic coast, while Capt. Mikkelsen has done considerable ethnological and geographical work. Mr. Steffensssen, who joined the party as an ethnologist, returned about a year ago, leaving soon after the two who made the trip over the ice returned to the camp. A report was circulated that they were lost and he brought a denial of this.

The R. N. W. M. P. patrol which has returned to Dawson from Herschel island, according to despatches from Dawson, report that some of the crew from the Duchess of Bedford discovered a rich gold field, 60 miles east of Herschel island. No details of the strike are given. It has long been understood here that gold existed near the mouth of the Mackenzie, and old prospectors have been expecting a strike in that locality, in the hopes of another Klondike.

The police party left Dawson 80 days ago, and had 56 days of continuous snowshoeing. There were five men with 20 dogs, three of which were worked to death.

One of the letters brought by the police party from R. B. Harvey February 18, from Herschel, states that great fears are entertained for the safety of the gasoline whaler Olga, Capt. William Mogg, master, which was caught in a heavy storm September 8. She was carried eastward from Herschel and headed for Prince William land. No advices have been received since. She may have made safe anchorage somewhere for the winter. The whaler Karluk, Capt. Potter, in the same storm had great difficulty in making Herschel. Only one ship is wintering at Herschel. Twenty-six whales were taken last season by the whalers Norwhal, Belvedere, Jeanette, Herman, Bowhead, Beluga and Karluk.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Newcomb—Morry

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock a pretty though quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Barnabas church, where the Rev. John Grundy solemnized the marriage of John Morley Newcomb and Muriel Morry, eldest daughter of William Morry. Early as the hour was a number of the bride's girl friends assembled to see her married and to wish her happiness.

As the bridal party entered the church, the organist, Mr. Arthur Longfield, played Schubert's Wedding March. The lovely young bride wore a princess gown of Brussels net over taffeta silk with hand-embroidered veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bridal roses, lilies of the valley and maiden hair fern.

Miss Elsie Morry, looking very pretty in a dress of silk eolienne, and carrying a bouquet of pink carnations, attended her sister. Mr. Harvey Jameson was best man. The bride was given away by her father and at the close of the ceremony the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March filled the church.

When the wedding was over the party drove to the house of the bride's father, where many and handsome presents testified to the esteem in which the young couple are held. Their honeymoon will be spent in Grand Forks. Captain and Mrs. Newcomb left on the Princess Royal for Seattle and on their return will make their home at 916 Caledonia avenue. The bride's going away costume was of pastel blue with hat to match.

Men's Furnishings—Special drive on men's socks: Fine cashmere, worsted and cotton socks in black, grey, tan and mixed colorings. Special price 25c pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Amherst school shoes have double tips. *

TELLS OF HIS WORK IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Martin Burrell Returns to Province After Six Months' Absence in Britain

Back from Great Britain where with R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of horticulture, he had charge of the fruit exhibit at the various shows throughout the country, Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, is in the city. He is attending the statutory meeting of the board of horticulture of which body he is a member. Mr. Burrell looks well and has recovered entirely from the indisposition which he suffered in the homeland.

"I left B. C. last October," he remarked to a Colonist reporter, "and for some time subsequently was engaged with Mr. R. M. Palmer in exhibition awork in connection with our British Columbia fruit. The character of that work is thoroughly known to Colonist readers and I need only re-emphasize what has already been said in regard to the excellent results accruing from it throughout Great Britain. During the latter portion of my stay my time was fully occupied in the special work which the government desired me to undertake,—that of lecturing on the subject of British Columbia.

"Can you tell us the particular line you took Mr. Burrell, and the nature of the response met with from English audiences?" was asked.

"Rather a long story to be condensed into a short interview? As to the first part of your question, while my mission was chiefly concerned with describing the horticultural resources of the province, I found that the great majority of the audiences knew little about Canada, and still less about British Columbia. It was necessary to handle the whole matter in a somewhat broad way. All the lectures were illustrated by capital views of the industries and scenery of the province.

"One ought to say in regard to ignorance of British Columbia conditions in England that it is due, not to apathy on the subject, but rather to the comparatively small place that our province occupies in English minds in relation to the enormous and world-wide character of British interests and British commerce. After all, if England has much to learn about us, we undoubtedly have much to learn about England. One had many opportunities of coming into contact with men representing all phases of English life, and after twenty-two years' absence I was naturally keen to observe and learn. Frankly, I confess to a wholesome admiration of the success with which the people of Great Britain have faced and solved the complex industrial problems of today. The figures of their commerce are simply staggering, and to use Mr. Asquith's words, "we are 43,000,000 of people, still the richest in the world, and still not afraid to speak with our commercial enemy in the gate."

"I ought also to say and say very strongly, that one met with many people, people of influence in the commercial and journalistic world, who were thoroughly alive to the importance of a country like our own, and who in various ways showed a keen desire to promote a closer knowledge of its conditions."

"Now as to the second part of your question," continued Mr. Burrell, "the response met with in the course of the lecture work, I am justified in saying that it was of the most satisfactory character. Of course you cannot tabulate at once the results, direct or indirect, of work of this kind. I can say, however, that the interest shown at all the lectures was of the keenest sort and the attendances particularly good. This applies to such varying types of audiences as those at the lectures before the Scottish Horticultural society at Edinburgh, at the London Institution under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, and at the Southeastern Agricultural college at Wye. One way of gauging results is by considering the number of those who stayed after the lectures to obtain more information, and it was not an uncommon thing to find from thirty to forty people keenly desiring further information about the province and discussing the matter informally at the close of the lectures.

"The rapid and heavy increase in correspondence, and in requests for interviews, also fairly indicated the interest which had been aroused. I should not in this connection forget to mention the excellent service which is being done by our agent-general, Mr. J. H. Turner, whose work, during the past year or two specially, shows the much stronger interest which is now being directed our way.

Young Men With Capital.

"The somewhat changed industrial, and particularly labor, conditions in Canada after we left in October made some difference to lecture work connected in any way with emigration, and I understand that many of the lectures arranged by the federal authorities were cancelled. It did not affect our own work, however, as our appeal was primarily to those who had capital to invest and from this class there was clearly a strong response. Every year large numbers of young fellows leave England's shores seeking "fresh woods and pastures new." I speak now of men with capital of anywhere from five to twenty-five thousand dollars. It must not be forgotten that other parts of the empire are only too glad to secure this type of settler and are using efforts to attract it. It is satisfactory to know that a considerable number of such young fellows are coming west of the Rockies this year. My own feeling in the matter is that we should endeavor to put the facts about our country fairly and honestly before this class of people. The facts are good enough without exaggerating things to an extent which leads simply to a misconception of the actual conditions. Every one of these men carries some influence and weight with a circle of friends at home, and the report of a man who is satisfied carries very much farther than most of us imagine.

"Am I glad to get back to British Columbia? Certainly. I can say here, what I was never tired of saying in the old country, that no country can compare climatically or scenically with the splendid heritage we have in this great province west of the Rockies. Western Canada appears to feel the industrial depression rather keenly, and it is a pleasure to find so buoyant a feeling here as to the conditions of the immediate future."

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CITY OF VICTORIA IS BEST OF THEM ALL

A. Lineham Returns From Trip to the South—Asphalt for Pavements

A Lineham of the real estate firm of Grant & Lineham who recently returned from a visit to the city of Mexico, is more convinced than every that the inhabitants of Victoria have chosen their place of abode wisely, though he thinks that the city would do well to adopt the asphalt system of paving. speaking of his trip yesterday he said:

"I went down to Mexico by the all rail route taking in Seattle, Portland, san Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena and El Paso on the way to the city of Mexico. The more I saw the more I was impressed with the idea that we have got a more desirable city here than any of them. None of them have the natural beautiful surroundings of Victoria, which is more fortunate both from a scenic and climatic point of view. From a commercial standpoint we may find it hard to compete with cities served by two or three transcontinental railways, but if we spend money on the improvements of our city none of them can touch us as a tourist resort.

Asphalt for Pavements.

"I have been a resident of Victoria for a good many years, and I have always noticed that the city councils have objected to asphalt paving for the streets, but on this trip I noticed particularly that all the towns were using asphalt, practically to the exclusion of anything else,. though in Seattle they use granite blocks in the business district. Even in the City of Mexico which is in the tropics and where it gets very hot even if the place is 7,490 feet above the sea, all the streets are asphalted. They talk of asphalt not being suited to heavy traffic, but there is as much vehicular traffic on the principal streets of Mexico city in an hour, as there is in Victoria in a week and you could not find a hole anywhere. I enquired and was told that the asphalt was very satisfactory. In the residential section the streets are boulevarded like ours, but the roads are paved with asphalt with vitrified brick gutters. A few of the streets have not been reached by the paving yet, and those, which are paved look at least a hundred per cent better than the others.

"It would be a good idea if the corporation were to send the city engineer on a trip through some of the other cities and see what they are doing in the way of improvements, or one or two of the aldermen might go themselves.

"When I was in Mexico, I saw several old Victorians, N. Musgrave, the Pantons, Englehart and Raymur junior. They all seemed to be in good health."

YOKOHAMA PAPER ON LOCAL "NATAL ACT"

Japan Herald Does Not Think the Test Imposed at All Unreasonable

An interesting comment concerning the action of British Columbia concerning Japanese immigration is published by the Japan Herald, one of the four daily newspapers of Yokohama printed in English, which says:

"The bill with regard to immigrants passed by the provincial assembly of British Columbia, and sanctioned by the governor, is, it is stated, not likely to be approved by the federal government, although it does not appear to be an infringement of the treaty rights of the Japanese. The bill provides for the entry only of those immigrants who can read and write one European language, and thus the statement that it is directed against Japanese is entirely a gratuitous one, since the Japanese are only a very small part of the total number of people who would fail to pass the test without preparation. The only mistake made by British Columbia in the matter is in not selecting one particular language, and making a knowledge of English—the lingua franca of the country—the test. If they had done this even the charge of legislating against Asiatics would have fallen, and it would have been only natural for a country where English is the chief language to require the immigrants landing on its shores to possess a knowledge of the language if only for the purpose of avoiding mistakes. Even the selection of a European language, however, cannot be considered as prejudicial treatment, merely because a large number of Japanese emigrants go to British Columbia. If by treaty British Columbia is obliged to keep her door open for the nationals of any one nation, she still retains the right to say under what conditions those nationals shall come in.

Not Unreasonable.

"The United States demands that every person arriving on her shores shall show himself to be in possession of a certain amount of money so that he shall not become a burden on the community, and to draw a distinction between material and intellectual wealth would be absurd. No treaty power has ever objected to the United States legislation in this matter, and there seems no reason why Japan should object to treatment by British Columbia similar to that given her by other countries. The British Columbia requirement is not prohibitive. It is within the power of all Asiatics to acqire a knowledge, of one European language, and in fact under present conditions they must, if they emigrate to British Columbia, acquire such knowledge in order to carry on business. Under the new enactment it is only required that such knowledge should be gained before the country is entered. What degree of knowledge is necessary is not yet known, but at most it will only be such as to enable the immigrant to transact the ordinary affairs of life.

"Another point in connection with the affair is that it would be prejudicial to disallow such legislation in one part of the British dominions and allow it in another. If such legislation is allowed in Natal, why should it be disallowed in the case of British Columbia? Apparently the only reason that can be advanced is that Natal is far distant from Japan and British Columbia is comparatively close, but such an argument pre-supposes that the legislation is directed entirely against Japan, which is merely a supposition. Australia also, we believe, imposes a language test, which was not objected to by Japan.

"Of course the federal government of Canada may object to the legislation on grounds which concern only the Dominion, but it cannot in reason object to it as injurious to the interests of the British empire, seeing such legislation exists elsewhere without causing objections. It is not injurious to the interests of the British empire that immigrants should have a knowledge of a European language, and it is distinctly in her interests that such immigrants should have a knowledge of English, which will naturally be the favorite language for all wishing to pass the test. Whatever decision may be come to by the Canadian government—and it is already reported it has disallowed the measure—Japan would appear to have no more voice in the affair than any other Asiatic country. Within her own rights the claims of Japan to equal treatment may be fully recognized, but it is necessary for her to recognize fully how far those rights extend."

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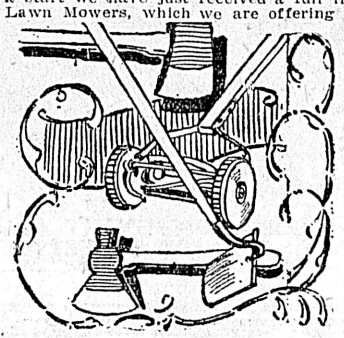

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Color Blind

Several medical experts from different countries have been invited by a doctor at Geneva to make a special study of a Swiss maiden, Fraulein Smitch, who, although totally uneducated in art matters, produces oil paintings while in a hypnotic state, blending the tints in a wonderful manner. The girl has never received drawing lessons, she has never seen any real paintings except the few that adorn the walls of her village church, and, moreover, she is color blind, being unable in her normal state to distinguish clearly between blue and green and violet or any of the shades of red. As an experiment, the doctor, finding she was an excellent hypnotic subject, put her under the influence and commanded her to draw a picture, one of those in her village church. Quickly and almost perfectly she drew a head of the Madonna. The doctor provided her with some colors, and ordered her to color the drawing. This she did correctly. Under the hypnotic influence, Fraulein Smitch on another occasion was ordered to paint a large picture which included many figures, in the presence of a number of artists brought together specially to watch her. She handled the palette and mixed the colors as if to the manner born. First she sketched in on canvass the skeletons of figures and then applied the brushes. She worked with marvellous rapidity for a couple of hours. The next day she continued where she had left off, and in less than a week the painting was finished. It was excellent in detail, coloring and technique. Fraulein Smitch has tried in her normal condition to draw and paint, and, although offered large pecuniary awards cannot do anything at all.—London P. T. O.

For saving a boy from drowning Constable Setter, of the M. division Metropolitan police, who learned to swim in the local municipal baths, has been awarded a free pass to the baths for life by the Southwick Borough Council.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May, colds are the most frequent cause of headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box 25c. d18

TRIED RECIPES

Rock Cakes

Rub two ounces of clarified dripping and two ounces of butter into half a pound of flour. Mix in a quarter of a pound of Demerara sugar, a few currants, picked, washed, and dried; a teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, and just enough milk to form a thick paste. Beat all thoroughly together, and then drop in lumps on a tin. Make them look as rough as possible with the aid of a fork. Bake in a good oven. (Reply to 'Margate.")

Rice Cakes

Place a quarter of a pound of fresh butter in a clean, dry basin. Beat it to a cream, using a wooden spoon. Then sift in gradually a quarter of a pound of castor sugar and the same amount of ground rice. A few drops of lemon or almond flavoring should also be added. Break four eggs, add the yolks one by one, and stir well in between each. Whisk the whites stiffly and add. Beat the whole for a few minutes, and then turn into small, well-buttered tins. Bake in a good oven. (Reply to "Warren," Wainfleet.'

Colledge Pudding

Sift three tablespoonfuls of castor sugar into a dry basin, add two ounces of sweet almonds and three bitter ones. Mix the almonds into the sugar and butter and beat well. Add the yolks of three small eggs and the whipped whites of two. Flavor with half a wineglassful of brandy or half quantity of almond-flavoured milk. Beat well. Line a pie dish with pastry, spread a laver of apricot or raspberry jam on the bottom, pour on the egg mixture, and bake in a good oven. (Reply to "Mrs. Stevenson" and ,'Nora.")

Bernaise Sauce

Two tablespoonfuls of chopped shallots, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, the yolks of three eggs, half a cup of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a few grains of cayenne pepper. Cook the shallots with the vinegar until nearly all the vinegar is absorbed, add the yolks and a small piece of the butter, and let it cook over hot water, adding the butter in small pieces. Then add the seasonings. This sauce should be about the consistency of mayonnaise and may be used either hot or cold with fish, breaded steak or filets of beef.

About Women

The Czarina has been recommended to take a trip to the south as a cure for the nervous prostration from which she is suffering, but she refuses to leave home unless the Czar also goes, which it is difficult for him to do. The Czarina has not for a long time granted an interview of an official nature, but recently received and had quite a long talk with Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London, who made so many friends during his late visit to Canada.

The only daughter of the Emperor William is now sixteen years of age, and as the Empress is a believer in early marriages there is some gossip concerning suitable Princes, amongst them Prince Arthur of Connaught, the third son of the King of Sweden, and the unmarried sons of the King of Denmark.

One of the present pupils of Madame Marchest, the great voice trainer, is Miss Phyllis Terry, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry (Julia Neilson) and niece of Miss Ellen Terry. This young member of a talented family is creating much interest, as, in addition to a good soprano voice and graceful expression, she is also possessed of personal prettiness and the high spirits that help to win success.

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communications from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

The report in yesterday morning's paper that Chinese men, living in Victoria, not only practise polygamy but buy their wives and hold them as slaves, is one that should awaken the indignation of every good woman in this city. The state of affairs that permits any class of people to break the law of the land is one that ought not to be suffered to exist in the province, or indeed, anywhere else in the Empire.

The case of the wretched little child wife is a specially sad one. It will be well if this incident causes steps to be taken to do away with a condition of things that should never have been allowed to grow up in a Christian land. It surely is not too much to expect from those who make their home among us that they must obey the laws that have been enacted for the well-being of society.

In such matters the law should not distinguish between races or creeds.

* * *

Ladies all over Victoria, now that gardening time has begun, are discussing the water problem. How much land to cultivate, and what seeds to sow depend on the quantity of water that can be obtained. Last summer some of the most beautiful grounds in the city could not be kept green, notwithstanding that the utmost pains were taken to obtain water. At daylight in the morning, and after dark in the evening, housekeepers ran the risk of taking cold in order that their cherished plants should not suffer.

There is no prospect, apparently, that this season's water supply will exceed that of last. Indeed, the water at Elk lake is lower now than it was last March and the number of householders to be supplied has greatly increased. It is, of course, possible that there will be more rain next summer than fell last season but that is one of the things it is not safe to reckon upon. There is not a man, woman or child in Victoria who does not know that nothing is so much needed in this city as a plentiful supply of good water. Why season after season is allowed to pass without a systematic and determined effort to procure it is a question that puzzles the average woman.

* * *

The trustees of the Carnegie library deserve the thanks of the ladies of Victoria for the very neat and serviceable covers which they have furnished for the leading magazines. The list has been added to of late and now a great many cheap and a few of the high class periodicals are to be found on the tables. The English illustrated weeklies, of which there are several, are always in demand. That the reading room is appreciated by the women of the city is shown by the increased attendance.

* * *

A project is on foot to establish a string of summer hotels along the Baie des Chaleurs in New Brunswick. It is said that the water there is especially adapted for sea bathing and that the summer climate is delightful.

Do many people of British Columbia know how very suitable the islands in the Gulf of Georgia would be for a similar enterprise. Beautiful as is the view the traveler gets in passing through "The Pass" it gives but little idea of the loveliness of the sheltered bays in the islands of this archipelago. Some of them have sandy beaches and the water is much warmer than in places more exposed to the ocean currents. The scenery is charming and the climate in summer simply delightful. A gentleman who is acquainted with the beauties of the Channel islands says that they are far surpassed by those of this group. Few, even of the citizens of Victoria, realize what delightful sites for summer cottages could be found on these islands.

* * *

It would seem that the projected union between the various Protestant bodies in Canada is not to be accomplished in the near future. The Presbyterians of the city of Montreal have decided against the project while those of some other cities are divided.

The wonder is, not that the union has not been consummated but that the idea should have been entertained. Nothing that has taken place within the last quarter of a century is more wonderful than the growth of religious tolerance. The bitter controversies that took place in every settlement and around every fireside on the creeds, the doctrines and the practices of the various churches are now things of the past.

The bitter feelings that in every district in Canada made Catholics and Protestants regard each other with suspicion and dislike have given place for the most part to good will and friendship. Have Canadians of the present generation while gaining in breadth of view and tolerance parted with the strong faith and deep conviction held by their fathers? If they have the union of the churches will mean little. It is easy to agree when we do not care enough for the subject in dispute to take the trouble to uphold our own opinions. The power for good which a body so united would exercise could not be great, nor its influence lasting.

On the other hand there are many who feel that beneath these outward forms and expressions there are great and vital truths and who hold that it is necessary for all who are on the side of right to unite on this ground, casting aside all minor differences as a wrestler throws aside the clothes which encumber him. Such a body would indeed be a great force in the world.

* * *

All the Vancouver papers have united in urging upon the school trustees the great necessity of adequate fire protection for the schools and of regular and systematic fire drill. It is to be hoped that the lessons of the recent terrible disaster will not be lost upon the people of Victoria. Our schools should be put in a safe condition in the shortest possible time. No risks should be run where the lives of children are concerned.

William Hale Ham, who is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, makes the following recommendations regarding old buildings. This is reproduced here for it is not conceivable that in school houses which are being or will be erected every precaution will not be taken to make them as safe as is humanly possible:

"All school buildings which are not known to be thoroughly fireproof should be examined by the school committee, the superintendent of schools and the chief of the fire department of the city.

"Steps should be taken to prevent rapid spread of fire especially from the corridors to the main rooms. This can be accomplished in all old buildings quickly by the installation of a fireproof partition between the corridors and main rooms with steel doors having wire glass transoms, or with no transoms.

"If possible every school building should have an exit at the opposite end of the building from the stairways. This exit should be protected from fire by brick walls extending at least six feet from the building, no other opening into the space being allowed. Fire escapes should be made of steel or cast iron. The doors to these fire escapes should be unlocked every morning and opened. A fire drill should be instituted using the fire escapes and practice should be constant throughout the school year. In order that the children may not be frightened at the sound of alarm of fire, the practice should be carried out with regular fire alarm each week at no specified time."

A London Wedding.

The following description of a fashionable wedding in London is taken from M. A. P.

The groom was the son of Lord Meath and the bride, Lady Aileen Wynham-Quin, Lord Dunraven's daughter.

Lady Aileen's individual taste was strikingly shown in the church decoration. Her love of flowers once induced her to start a violet farm at "Sweet Adare," and flowers in royal profusion graced her wedding. Where she stayed to adjust her train on entering, a great bell of white blossoms hung from green ropes, and baskets of white flowers, palms, and foliage further adorned the spaces by the door. The same lovely lavishness was displayed at rails and altar, and the dainty fashion of distributing flowers, so often neglected nowadays, was observed, small drummer boys accompanying the maids on their round. Imposing Grenadier Guardsmen of Major Lord Ardee's battalion lined the aisle, and the regimental band played an unusually varied selection of music, including a "Sacred Melody" composed by Lady Dunraven. The choir, brought up to full strength, met the bride as she arrived with her father, who struggled valiantly through a sharp attack of gout to be present. The wedding, by the way, was specially fixed for his birthday, and for the greater convenience of the happy couple, who are spending their honeymoon in Algiers, took place half an hour before noon. The Bishop of Llandaff and the Guards' Chaplain between them performed the rite.

The wedding dress of soft white satin was almost covered by a Brussels lace veil of such richness that little trimming was necessary, and that took the form of silver embroidery. An amethyst and diamond brooch, given by the Princess of Wales, was the only ornament, and a green wreath with clusters of orange-blossoms was worn and a big white bouquet carried. When Lady Ardee left the church, her veil was thrown back and she was seen to be radiant and quite at her prettiest. The procession that followed her was wholly charming: two tiny Gainsborough boys in white (one of them the son of her dead sister) escorting two Kate Greenaway babies; two older children, then winsome Lady Violet Brabazon, the bridegroom's sister, then two pairs of grown girls, all seven dressed in pink silk under misty white and wearing the most original headdresses of pink wings and tulle. The bridegroom gave them bouquets of pink roses and jewelled brooches.

Recipes on Cards

My recipes are written or pasted on ordinary library cards inverted so that the hole intended for the guard rod of the catalogue drawer comes at the top. Each morning the recipes needed for the day are taken from their file and hung by these holes, one on each of a row of small hooks placed at a convenient height above the work table. The recipes are safe from the soil of the table and are always ready. This is especially appreciated when one is preparing several things at the same time.

When I have a maid the plan is altered somewhat and the cards have an added usefulness. Each morning I plan the menus for the following day, take the necessary recipes from the file, and with them in my hand as a check list make the rounds of the pantry and cellar writing out orders for the needed supplies. These orders are collected before noon and delivered before night, so that there is no delay in the next day's work from lack of proper materials.

That night the bundle of cards is handed to the maid, together with a similar card bearing the menus written out in orderly form and another card containing a list of the day's duties. She reads them over, asks any questions necessary to get everything clear, hangs them on the hooks, and has all down in black and white for reference at any minute. The work is well under way when the mistress comes down in the morning.

When a new set is given out the old ones are taken back, the recipes quickly refiled, the menu lists filed by themselves for help in future planning, and the "duty" cards dropped into a box in case I should need to refer to them, as frequently occurs. They are thrown away every week or two.

It pays even to copy recipes from cook books as you try them, not only because of the convenience of the card arrangement, but because there is then no danger of that vain search in future times for "that good recipe I used once but can't find." The so-called "misruled" cards may be had for fifty cents a thousand.—Good Housekeeping.

Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea, in honor of her 88 years, is to be presented with the freedom of the City of London.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Mrs. Chambers, of Vancouver, is in the city, spending a short holiday with her friend, Mrs. Costin, of Government street.

Mrs. Benjamin, of Massachusetts, who was formerly Miss McNeill, of Summerside, P. E. I., is paying a visit to her old friends, Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, of Battery street.

Mrs. M. King left yesterday morning on the E. & N. train for Nanaimo. Mrs. King will pay a few days' visit to friends in Comox.

Mrs. H. M. Abercrombie and Miss Christie, of Vancouver, are over on a visit to their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reid, Rithet street.

J. P. Parkinson, editor and proprietor of the Railway and Marine News, one of the best known marine journals of the Northwest, published at Seattle, is visiting the city and is a guest at the Empress hotel.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, returned from Vernon by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

R. J. McDonell, formerly of this city, now of Port Essington, arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

F. J. Sherbourne, contractor, was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

H. D. Miller of the B. C. Telephone company arrived from Vancouver yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Alex. McDermott, of the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring company arrived from Vancouver yesterday.

Capt. H. F. Beecher, the well known Puget Sound pilot, arrived by the steamer Whatcome yesterday to act as pilot of the steamer Augustus which leaves the dry dock at Esquimalt today and will proceed to Tacoma to load.

Mrs. W. C. Stewart, accompanied by her son and daughter, left this morning on the Princess Victoria en route for Brandon where they formerly lived. Mr. Stewart is a well known horseman of the Wheat city.

R. H. Parrott left this morning via the Princess Victoria and the C. P. R. for Chatham, Ont. He will make short visits at Winnipeg and Chicago.

Dr. Tolmie, Dominion live stock inspector, left this morning for Vancouver where he will attend the horse show.

Dr. Ernest Hall left this morning for Vancouver on a short professional trip.

This morning Mrs. Brown, of Regina, who has been spending a short time in the city visiting friends, returned home via the Princess Victoria and the C. P. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry leave today for Seattle whence they will take the North Coast Limited to New York and sail on the White Star liner Adriatic on a three months trip to the old country.

Joseph Patterson, a mining engineer, leaves today by the North Coast Limited and the Cunarder Lusitania for Liverpool.

Dr. Doherty, superintendent of the New Westminster asylum who has been in the city for a short visit, left this morning on the Princess Victoria en route home.

R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, who has been in the city on business connected with the new terminals, left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

W. J. Williamson, of Winnipeg, who has been on an extended pleasure trip to the Pacific coast, and has been spending a short time in the city, returned east this morning on the Princess Victoria.

J. R. Sword left this morning on a short trip to Vancouver.

H. C. Wells, who is returning fom Southern California to his home in Chicago, via Victoria and Vancouver left this morning for the east.

P. H. Wilkinson and wife and Herbert Wilkinson left for England this morning.

The following passengers left for Vancouver this morning on the Princess Victoria: M. Stoer, C. Cameron, R. H. Brown, E. B. Morgan, R. C. Allen, E. Bottomly, W. E. Hyne, Mrs. Woodman, W. W. Duncan, W. T. Hodwin, C. M. Rolston, J. M. Douglas, M. Gourley, F. Lowenthal, J. R. Brown, R. P. Wilmot, H. C. Langhlan, E. P. Chandler, H. Jacobson, R. A. Green, C. H. Meredith, W. E. Norris, J. B. Simms, Mrs. Brown and G. Munro.

How Norway Treats Geniuses.

They have a great Norwegian woman writer of fiction whose books are beginning to be translated into English in England. Her name is Mme. Alvide Prydz, and some of her novels are named "The Heart of the Northern Sea," "The Children of Haro," and "The Promised Land." England is waking up to her merits late, for America, Germany and Russia have already had translations of her. On her father's side she is German, and her mother is the daughter of Skovgaard, a Danish painter. She is fairly advanced in years. She was born in the south of Norway in 1848. Hendrik Ibsen and Bjornson called her so often and so impressively the greatest woman writer of Norway that the government made grants of money to her, and thus enabled her to travel over the continent.—Harper's Weekly.

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Y. M. C. A.

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4 o'clock

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The Sporting World

TOMMY BURNS WINS FIGHT IN QUICK TIME

Knocked Out Irish Champion in One Punch in Less Than Half a Round

Dublin, March 17.—Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight, made short work of Jem Roche, the Irish champion, in their contest this evening at the Theatre Royal for the world's heavyweight championship. Practically only one blow was struck, Burns knocking Roche out when hardly more than a minute of the first round had been completed by a short hook to the jaw.

So quickly did the end come that the great crowd that filled the theatre in expectation of seeing Roche put up a good fight for the title, hardly realized what had happened.

When the men entered the ring it was evident that the sluggish Roche was no match for the more experienced Burns. They sparred for less than a minute, the Irishman acting altogether on the defensive, and the Canadian endeavoring to find an opening. Then Burns feinted and quickly put a short sharp right to the jaw and Roche went down. He was badly dazed and although he struggled to regain his feet was unable to do so before the fatal ten was counted.

Immediately after the count, Roche got to his feet but staggered about the stage. When he had recovered himself he went over and smilingly congratulated the winner.

The fight tonight was for a purse of $7,500 which was put up by a syndicate of which Richard Croker, formerly Tammany Hall leader, was a member, and a side bet of $2,500. In addition Burns had $7,000 on himself at odds of 3 to 1. The ringside betting was 7 to 2 on Burns.

The blow which decided the fight was the only one of consequence during the minute and 38 seconds the men were in the ring. The crowd which shortly before had cheered Roche to the echo and greeted him with "From Wexford" were so taken back that after a few angry hisses they walked out of the theatre.

Burns said the fight was the easiest he had ever had. He went in, he added, to make it as short as possible, as he had too much money at stake at long odds to take any chances. He had expected, however, that the fight would go a few rounds, although he was never in doubt as to the final result.

Burns stated he was willing to give Roche another chance if sufficient inducements were forthcoming. He is now considering an offer provisionally made by the Dublin syndicate for a match with "Bill" Squires under the same terms as those with Roche.

The scene at theatre was a remarkable one. There were seats for 3,000 and every one was occupied. It was a most enthusiastic crowd and Roche received a great ovation when he entered, smiling and with a confident air. The orchestra struck up "The Boys of Wexford," the spectators joining in the chorus. Burns, who had been watching the preliminary bouts strolled casually to the ring to the air of "The Star Spangled Banner." He also was well received but the reception of the fighters was insignificant compared with that of Richard Croker, when the master of ceremonies announced that it was largely through the efforts of the former Tammany leader that Roche was able to enter the contest.

Mr. Croker, who was in a box at the ringside had to acknowledge the tumultuous applause that greeted him. Before the audience had quieted, the two heavyweights came into the ring in their street clothes and a quarter hour was occupied in making preparations for the fight.

On the stroke of the gong Burns jumped to the centre of the ring which was an 16-foot affair and started his usual tactics of trying to draw out his opponent. This seemed to annoy Roche who angrily struck down Burns' arm and then covered his face with both gloves to protect it from a threatened blow. Burns, however, was looking for a better chance and a moment later he feinted with his left and shot his right over to the jaw which was entirely unprotected.

The Irishman went to the canvas but not heavily. He slid along on his side and then rolled over, face downwards. Very few of the spectators, even those on the stage, were quick enough to see how it was done and there was cries of "fake."

There was no doubt, however, that Roche went in to do his best but he was outclassed, and altogether too slow for a man of Burns' quickness and ringcraft.

Roche said tonight after he had got over somewhat the effects of the suddenness of his defeat: "He did it too quick, that's all."

Burns, when questioned whether he would meet Roche or Squires replied "I will fight anyone if there is enough money in sight."

London stadium, to seat 70,000 spectators, is nearing completion.

English Football Results

London, March 17.—The results of Saturday's association football matches in the English league were:

Sheffield United 2, Bristol City 0.
Aston Villa 3, Preston Northern 0.
Liverpool 0, Manchester City 1.
Manchester United 3, Sunderland 0.
Chelsea 3, Sheffield, Wednesday 1.
Notts Forest 1, Woolwich Arsenal 0.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Everton 0.
Newcastle United 3, Bury 0.
Middlesborough 3, Notts County 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dundee 3, Queen's Parish 1.
Airdrie Union, 1, Kilmarnock 0.
Greenock Morton 3, Hamilton Academy 2.
Clyde 0, Glasgow Rangers 2.
Falkirk 3, Hibernians 1.
Third Lanark 2, St. Mirren 1.
Port Glasgow 1, Aberdeen 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Brentford 3, Tottenham Hotspur 0.
Bristol Rovers 0, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Leyton 2, Westham United 2.
Reading 0, Plymouth Argyle 1.
Watford 0, Southampton 1.
Norwich City 2, Northampton 1.
Millwall 2, Swindon 0.
Bradford 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Portsmouth 1, Luton 0.
New Brompton 2, Creighton Albion 1.

SECOND LEAGUE.

Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, Barnsley 1.
Gainsborough Trinity 3, Fulham 3.
Grimsby Town 2, Oldham Athletic 0.
Leicester Fosse 3, Hull City 2.
Leeds City 0, Burnley 1.
Glossop 2, Derby County 3.
Stoke 1, Westbromwick Albion 1.
Blackpool 2, Bradford City 1.
Stockport County 1, Lincoln City 1.

TO FORM INDEPENDENT BASEBALL LEAGUE

To Have Teams From Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo Enter

A movement is on foot in Vancouver to form an independent baseball league comprising this city, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster with the idea of giving the baseball fans a season's ball that will be of greater interest than the city has had for some time.

Harry J. Duker, who is behind the scheme, is now in communication with the respective managements of the above clubs and has called a meeting to be held in Vancouver on Friday night, when it is expected that delegates from these clubs will be present and express their views and possibly draw up a schedule for the coming season.

All of the clubs that it is proposed to form the league have in the past had strong teams in the fields and all of these promise this year to have a stronger aggregation than ever before. It is expected that Vancouver would put two teams in the field one of these being the Vancouver Athletic club, which last season was represented by a strong nine.

It is well known that this city will have the best aggregation that ever stepped on a local diamond and Manager Harry Wille is responsible for the statement that the locals will clean up everything in the baseball line that they meet during the coming summer, whether at home or abroad.

New Westminster has new material to draw from and according to officials from that club will also be able to put a fast team in the league. The make-up of the team from the Coal City is uncertain but that town is never backward when it comes to athletics in any form.

If the league is formed it is proposed to play two games a week in Vancouver, on Friday and Saturday, the Vancouver clubs playing at home in Vancouver when the professional team is away and playing away when the Northwestern league games are played in that city.

American Henley

New York, March 17.—The American Rowing association has issued its formal announcement of the plans for the American Henley on May 23. There will be twelve races, all, as usual, at one mile 550 yards straightaway. The definition of the "second" races is made particularly clear, it being explained that rating in other organizations does not affect the right of entry. Note is made of the continued barring of the Vesper Boat club on account of the trouble over Abell's membership in the octuple race last year. The club can enter no more races until it disavows the action of its racing committee in this matter.

BASEBALL AND SOCCER FIXTURES WILL CLASH

Final Matches in Football at Oak Bay Will Be Late in Season

From all appearances it looks as though the baseball and the soccer schedules would clash in this city about the time that the big games in this association finals are being pulled off and the baseball season is commencing.

Since the management of the Oak Bay grounds have been acquired by the baseball club it is certain that preference will be given to the dates that will be fixed for the playing of the American National game and as these start early in April and there are several of the most important soccer fixtures to be played after that date and the only available grounds are the ones at Oak Bay the soccer people will be up against a stiff proposition.

The matches that still have to be played here are those in the Vancouver Island association in the senior and intermediate series and the game for the People's Shield. The games in the senior series that still have to be played here are those between Ladysmith and Esquimalt, Nanaimo and Esquimalt and J.B.A.A. and Y.M.C.A. and the dates that these are scheduled to be played are on the last Saturday in March and the result of these in any event is almost certain to leave either a two or three cornered tie for the championship and in that event the games will probably be played here and will infringe on the playing dates of the baseball club.

The game for the People's Shield will almost certainly be on a Saturday that the ball management will want for their exclusive use, and these together with the home and home games with the winners of the different series on the mainland with the league winners here will draw the football season well on to the latter part of April and probably into May.

The football management will be up against it hard unless they can make some arrangement with the ball people whereby they will consent to their using the grounds with them or unless another playing field is found.

Marvin Hart Gets Decision

Hot Springs, Ark., March 17.—Marvin Hart got the decision on a foul from John Wille.

Gardner Won at Billiards

Chicago, March 17.—E. W. Gardner, of Passaic, N. J., defeated Clarence Jackson, of Chicago, in the national amateur billiard championship play here this afternoon by a score of 400 to 250.

Seattle Club Receive Cup

Seattle, March 17.—The Dunsmuir cup which was won by the yacht Sprite, was formally presented to the Seattle Yacht club tonight.

Hoppe Turns Tables

New York, March 17.—In the first of a series of games of 18.2 balk line billiards Willie Hoppe last night defeated Jacob Schaefer 400 to 306. Hoppes average was 30 10-13 and Schaefer's 25 6-12.

Accepts Pool Challenge

The challenge issued by Arthur Menard for the city pool championship has been accepted by C. McQuarrie. The first game takes place this evening at Rendall's pool parlor. The table to be used will be one of the new regulation Newport tables with return troughs.

Walter Johnson, the Idaho phenomenon and Washington's star pitcher last season, is said to have caused trouble for himself by playing with the California outlaws this winter. He will be called before the national commission, according to a report from the capital.

With 200 men and 40 teams at work on it, Portland's new race track is being rushed to completion. The Portland Country Club and and Live Stock association, which is putting in the big stables, show pavilion and mile track in the valley between Rose City park and Montavilla, expects to expend $150,000 before the work has been completed. One hundred thousand dollars of the money has been provided, and stock will be issued soon for the remaining $50,000.

The Montreal Wanderers, champions of Canada, have played twenty-three games this season, and they will finish with a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, which is only natural considering the number of games.

BLACKBALL NANAIMO IN RUGBY MATCHES

Vancouver Union Prohibits All Clubs Under Its Jurisdiction to Pass Up Coal City

After thoroughly considering the much debated Rugby game between Vancouver and Nanaimo on Feb. 1, and the action of the B. C. Rugby union in connection with the charges made by referee J. S. Tait, the following resolution was unanimously passed at the winding-up meeting for the year of the Vancouver Rugby union in Vancouver Monday night:

"Resolved that this union very deeply regrets the absurdly inadequate resolution passed by the B. C. Rugby union dealing with proved ruffianly conduct of the Nanaimo team and spectators towards the Vancouver team and officials during the match played on Feb. 1, 1908, and being fully convinced that the best interests of the rugby game demands more drastic action, hereby prohibits any club under its jurisdiction from playing any further matches against Nanaimo until such time as they can satisfy this union that they (Nanaimo) can conduct themselves as sportsmen and gentlemen."

In connection with the rugby match between Vancouver and Victoria at the capital, when Referee J. C. Barnacle penalized H. Springer for picking up the ball in the scrum with his knees, and Victoria succeeded in kicking a goal, the secretary wrote to the English Rugby union, also mentioning some other points in rugby football. The following reply which should prove very interesting to lovers of the game, was received.

H. B. Bell Irving, Jr., Hon. Sec. Vancouver Rugby Football Union.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letters of Jan. 7 and 14, I have submitted the points you raised to my committee.

The answer to your question "Does a player become a professional when his club plays a man for taking his place in business, etc.?" is yes.

"Is it legal for a forward to pick the ball up in a scrum with his knees, etc.?" The answer is, no rule against it.

"What is the regulation time for games, etc?" The answer is, equal time to be played from each goal end; time to be agreed by the two captains, and failing them by the referee. No mention of interval in laws; generally left to the discretion of the referee. Yes, we are sending out a team to New Zealand in April, but the question of time is an important one with our players, and I question if they can lengthen their programme. Should this be feasible, I will let you know. Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MARRIOTT,
Sec. English Rugby Union.

Roller Race Off Till Friday

On account of Jimmy Bendrodt slipping and bruising his shoulder and leg against the brace on the side of the rink, Manager McTarnahan declared last night's race in the five day contest off. The boys will run on Friday night to make up the five days. Bendrodt had passed Hager and Baldwin and was in the lead when he fell. His injury will not, however, keep him from entering the race Friday night.

A cable has reached Jem Driscoll, the best featherweight in England, asking him to start for America at once. He has been matched to fight Abe Attell at San Francisco early in April.

PROFESSIONALISM WAS QUESTION DISCUSSED

Vancouver Lacrosse Club Organize for Season and Talk of Burning Problem

To be professional or not to be, that was the burning question the Vancouver Lacrosse club members wrestled with for two hours Monday evening during the annual meeting which was held at the Vancouver Athletic club, and then the problem remained unsettled.

An invitation was extended to the Lacrosse club from the Vancouver Athletic club to join hands with it and play as a purely amateur aggregation, the athletic club taking charge of the players, though they would still retain their identity as the Vancouver Lacrosse club.

Con Jones, secretary of the National Sports club, made an offer in writing that appealed to the hearts of the players. He offered to furnish a trainer for five months along with training quarters and $500 worth of paraphernalia, practically an offer of $900 cash, if the club would play under the name of the Vancouver Nationals.

The non-playing members of the club were in the majority at the meeting, which was very slimly attended, and they were apparently in favor of going over to the Athletic club.

During the discussion some interesting information regarding the workings of the club for the past few years was elicited and the statement was made that the players had been receiving money right along for their services, some times in regular salaries and sometimes in a general "divvy" at the end of the season, all of which applied to the other senior lacrosse clubs as well.

The club elected an exceptionally strong list of officers with Mat Barr as president and Lionel Yorke as secretary. The roster is:

Honorary president—B. F. Armstrong.

President—M. J. Barr.

First vice-president—E. S. Knowlton.

Second vice president—J. Williamson.

Secretary-treasurer—Lionel Yorke.

Executive committee—James Findlay, A. P. Garvey, H. Godfrey, Al Larwell.

Delegates to British Columbia Lacrosse association—M. J. Barr, L. Yorke, A. P. Garvey.

Weights have just been announced for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase to be run in England on March 27. Ascetic's Silver, who won this event in 1906, has top weight, 175 pounds. Foxhall Keene has two entries in the race, the American-bred horses Prophet and Chorus. The former has received 140 pounds, while the latter gets 145. One of the entries is a bay gelding called Marmaduke, pedigree unknown, who is asked to carry 140 pounds.

BIG LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP NEXT WEEK

Local Race Followers Keeping Close "Tab" on Chances of Entrants

Great interest is taken in this city in the Lincolnshire handicap to be run in Lincoln on March 24, and although advices from England are to the effect that there will be little betting on the result until the Frenchmen make a declaration, it is probable that the local sports will back their respective favorites in the big race before the time for the event arrives.

In many of the different local sporting centres the names of the entries in the Lincolnshire handicap are posted with the prevailing odds quoted. Discussion is keen as to the probable winner and the local English race followers are well posted on the merits of the large entry list in the big handicap.

Everything, according to recent advices from the other side on the odds on the race, depended on the entry of Monitor. There is little chance of the Ob coups being repeated; there will be no £20,000 to £1,000 bets available this year. It has been stated that Monitor is likely to be reserved for the City and Suburban, but by those who know all about this colt it is said that a straight, flat course will suit him better than the ups and downs at Epsom. He is also engaged at Newbury, where the course is flat and straight enough, but M. Ephrussi who is a bold bettor, might have difficulty in getting a big wager about his horse there at a price that would satisfy him. There is no English owner just now who is so keen on a big gamble as the owner of Monitor, and if he is unable to support his nomination at Lincoln at what he considers a fair price the colt may not be sent over. Two other French candidates, Queenie and Snow Leopard, have to be considered, and both are doing good work at Maisons Laffitte. Snow Leopard was known in England as the Snow Bunting colt, and he was on the up grade when he was sold to Baron Maurice de Rothschild.

Of Brewer's three, Sham Fight is considered the best, and with the Frenchmen out of the way his selected will be worth supporting. Var is in active work, and this horse, which has been ticked off for the Jubilee, will probably run at Lincoln, and he is one that may be considered. It is predicted in certain quarters that Monitor, if he runs, will win, while of the English lot, Brewer's best, Silver Heeled, and Earlston have the best chances, but it is stated that Ealston may give way to one in the same ownership trained at Wantage, and this may be Portland Bay.

Though there was nothing being done on the Lincolnshire, except in the matter of fancy "doubles," some genuine business on the Grand National could be traced. After Springbok's victory at Kempton he had several supporters, and the backer of The Lawyer III. was no doubt inspired by the result of this race, for Mr. Whitaker's horse is thought by some good judges to have even a better chance than Springbok on the Grand Sefton running. There has been money for Tim West.

The prices on offer on Feb. 29th are quoted below, but there was no trustworthy market:—

Lincolnshire Handicap

Run Tuesday, Mar. 24. Distance, 1 mile.

25 to 1	agst	Atifi	J. Powney
33 — 1	—	Avenger	Ashby
50 — 1	—	Barat	Kennedy
14 — 1	—	Bedouin, The	Brewer
16 — 1	—	Belatrix	Brewer
33 — 1	—	Best Friend	N. Scott
50 — 1	—	Byzlar	Bickley
33 — 1	—	Catty Crag	Ross
50 — 1	—	Chandon	East
16 — 1	—	Dean Swift	Morton
33 — 1	—	Desmond's Pride	Peebles
14 — 1	—	Duke of Sparta	Sadler
25 — 1	—	Earlston	Loates
40 — 1	—	Elder	C. Peck
33 — 1	—	Fire Clay	Nightingall
12 — 1	—	Forerunner II.	Nugent
50 — 1	—	General Stossel	Chandler
25 — 1	—	Hayden	Persse
12 — 1	—	Kaffir Chief, G.	Chaloner
7 — 1	—	Land League,	Sherwood
12 — 1	—	Longcroft	Wood and
16 — 1	—	Monitor	In France
33 — 1	—	Morgendale	Manser
20 — 1	—	Petual	Dewhurst
14 — 1	—	Portland Bay	Morton
33 — 1	—	QueenieVII.	In France
20 — 1	—	Rockbourne	Sherrard
40 — 1	—	Royal Fox	Robinson
33 — 1	—	Sea Trip	Lund
14 — 1	—	Sham Fight	Brewer
16 — 1	—	Silver Heeled	Lewis
33 — 1	—	Snatch	Pickering
33 — 1	—	Snow Leopard,	In France
16 — 1	—	Succory	Lowe
20 — 1	—	Tivara	F. Day
20 — 1	—	Var	Schwind
40 — 1	—	Whitsbury	Manser

Sport Brevities.

The Renfrew Hockey club have challenged again for the Stanley Cup as champions of the Upper Ottawa league. The cup trustees will not consider the challenge this season.

There will be thirty-one days of racing at Denver this year, from June 13 to July 18. The Denver-Overland Jockey club has decided to raise all the purses and stakes and will also size of the betting ring will be increased and 200 new stables will be constructed. The National Democratic convention will be held in Denver during the meeting.

Notice was sent out from a meeting of the Highland Park Jockey club of Detroit, that the jumpers Croxton and Vagabond had been restored to good standing. The ban was also removed from Deerslayer at the same time. The reinstatement of Vagabond and Croxton came a bit late, as these two horses died at City Park last week as a result of an overdose of calomel. Alm, in the same stable, also died from the same cause.

H. N. Stanhope of Lexington, has refused the offer of Dr. W. H. Swan, manager of J. B. Haggin's stallions at Elmendorf Farm, of $3,000 for a ten-months-old colt by Watercross—Marechal Nell. The latter is the half-sister to Rhoda, the dam of Richard Crocker's Derby winner, Orby. This is the highest price offered for a weaning colt in Kentucky.

Who Set Fire to Moscow?

The question of who set fire to Moscow and so turned Napoleon's great triumph into the most bitter defeat, has always been of international interest. Count Theodore Rostopchine, governor general of Moscow in 1812, was almost immediately credited with the heroic recklessness of the order. But in 1823 he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Truth Concerning the Great Fire of Moscow," in which he deliberately repudiated having had anything to do with the matter. It therefore remained more or less of a mystery. Now, his granddaughter, the Comtesse Lydie Rostopchine, in a very intimate and human study of her grandfather's life, asserts that he did, as was originally supposed, set fire to the town, and that his denial was due to the influence exerted over him by his wife whom he adored.

The story of this romantic and in the end tragic marriage, makes interesting psychological reading. The Countess Rostopchine was a delightful-looking woman, for whom her husband felt something like infatuation To him she was not only adorable, but the perfect woman. At the time of the burning of Moscow, when he had sent her and the children to a distant province for safety, he wrote her the love letters one might expect from a young, enthusiastic man to a bride of less than a year. When the town was once more safe he begged her to come back "to a husband who worships you, and who respects you beyond all utterances."

This kind of passionate adoration breaks out in all his correspondence with her, though in 1812 Rostopchine was a man of forty-seven and his wife a woman of thirty-five, who had already given him six children. No domestic life could have seemed more absolutely sincere as well as tender than that of these two. And suddenly all confidence, all respect—everything, in fact, upon which happiness had been built—foundered for the Count. The wife, who for years had been the embodiment of saintly truth for him was he discovered, secretly, no longer of the orthodox religion, but, while outwardly professing to believe in the same faith as himself, was privately following the tenets of Roman Catholicism, and declaring her husband a heretic doomed to eternal perdition. The shock was so great, the Count never recovered from it. But though from that moment he became morose, embittered, and unhappy, he never spoke on the subject, but kept the secret of his discovery until the day of his death. His wife was to discover the immense change in his feelings for her through his will, and through his leaving his youngest son, then still a child, to the care of the Emperor. Originally he had made a will leaving everything to his wife; upon the discovery of the profound deceit of her relations with him the unhappy man made another, leaving her only the amount customarily received by widows if no will is made at all.—T. P.'s Weekly, London.

Britain's Overworked Premiers

Broken health is, says a writer in the Springfield Republican, the price almost invariably paid for the highest office under the Crown in England—that of prime minister. Truly it may be described as a killing job. The prime minister of England is an executive, a legislative, and a political officer. He must have a seat in one or other House of Parliament, and he must be in his place night after night to lead his party and answer the questions of his opponents, who do not err on the side of consideration for the much-harassed man whom they are trying to oust from his high position.

But it must be remembered also that England is an intensely democratic country, notwithstanding all the pomp and circumstance which surround its monarch and its government. The prime minister must be almost as accessible as the president of the United States. Day after day he must receive deputations from all sorts of public and commercial bodies interested in legislation or administrative policy and he literally dare not refuse to see them. It will be seen, then, that the 24 hours are all too short for the prime minister's work. His holidays even are strenuous. When Parliament adjourns the round of speechmaking begins. The prime minister must make at least one great speech to his own constituents. He must attend banquet after banquet, and at each one he is expected to say something that is addressed not only to those within the sound of his voice, but to the whole country, and he must write letters and send messages to dozens of meetings that it is physically impossible for him to attend.

Probably one of the most remarkable workers who ever held this great office was Mr. Gladstone. In appearance he was almost frail, and it is well known that his health never was robust. It is also common knowledge that he owed his power to continue working as he did to the devoted cares of a wife, a mother, and a nurse. There never was a late sitting of the House which did not find Mrs. Gladstone waiting in her carriage in the palace yard for her husband to join her, and her first care was to wrap a muffler round his throat and a shawl about his shoulders. She watched his physical condition with the keenness of a physician, and at the slightest sign of overstrain she insisted on carrying him off to the country, where he was wont to recuperate with his favorite exercise of cutting down trees.

Another prime minister who suffered from the strain of the office was Lord Palmerston, whose prodigious energy is the subject of special remarks by all his contemporary biographers. Prof. Payne, in a volume of reminiscences, tells of leaving the house with Palmerston at 1 o'clock one morning and walking up Parliament street with him. At the door of the foreign office Palmerston left him, saying that he had several important dispatches to revise before he could go to bed. It is said that Palmerston made it a practice to work ten hours a day at the foreign office in addition to attending to his legislative duties. He had a desk constructed at the foreign office at which he used to stand because, he said, if he fell asleep the fall would wake him.

Another of his biographers tells of going to call on him one night. As the caller approached the house he saw Palmerston come out bareheaded and look cautiously about. Apparently satisfied that no one was in sight he proceeded to climb over the high railings in front of the house and then back again. This done, he re-entered the house. In reply to his caller's enquiries he said that this was his way of ascertaining if he was keeping in proper physical condition or not. If overwork was telling on him too much he would be unable to climb the railings.

William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, was perhaps the only case of a premier who actually was killed by his work when in harness. He was suffering from a serious breakdown and against the advice and entreaties of his physicians he insisted on going to the house. When there he was seized with the attack which terminated in his death. It is interesting to Americans to note that the business he was engaged in when he collapsed was the moving of an address to the king praying him to withdraw his troops from America and make peace with the revolted colonists. The younger Pitt also was a victim of the burden of the premiership, and history records several instances of his breakdown. George Canning actually became ill in the house when he was premier, and was laid aside for months by a serious illness brought on by the cares and duties of his office. Peel said that if his nose did not bleed every night in the house he would collapse.

The Rhodes Scholar's Future.

Of the uses of the Rhodes scholarship, three may be mentioned as of practical value, and as peculiar to Oxford. First is the pursuit of studies and research preparatory to teaching history, the classics or English literature; second following a line of study preparatory to journalism; and, lastly, the taking up of studies in view of entering our foreign consular or diplomatic service. In this list, history might well be given the leading place, inasmuch as the history schools of Oxford are celebrated for thoroughness, for the scholarship of the instructing staff and for the excellent methods of teaching. Supplemental to this is the historic setting in and about Oxford, and the proximity of the continent, so rich in historical libraries, great living historians and cities and battlefields famous in the annals of the past. In the classics, Oxford has long stood first by reason of the marked ability of the instructing staff, the class of undergraduates interested in Latin and Greek texts and the original methods of instruction adopted in this field of study. She is without doubt the stronghold of the classics, surpassing Cambridge in this respect, though both universities possess, as somebody has remarked, "the classical atmosphere." The third place in the list is assigned to English literature. One might expect it to lead, but though in process of development, this line of study has not yet attained the reputation of the schools of history or the classics. Curiously enough, the Rhodes scholars are now bringing this school to the front. —Sherman Peer.

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Many Suffering Victims Here Will Appreciate This Recipe

A leading health journal, in answering the question, "What is the best prescription to clean and purify the blood," prints in a recent issue the following: Fluid Extract of Dandelion one-half ounce. Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

It cleans the blood of all impurities and nourishes the blood. In just a few days the skin begins to clear of sores, boils and pimples. It puts vigor and energy into rundown, debilitated men and women. For many years Sarsaparilla alone has been considered a good blood medicine. But while it built up and made new blood, the impurities remained within and the good accomplished was only temporary. Sarsaparilla, however, when used in combination with Compound Kargon and Extract Dandelion works wonders. This combination puts the kidneys to work to filter and sift out the waste matter, uric acid and other impurities that cause disease. It makes new blood and relieves rheumatism and lame back and bladder troubles.

This prescription is better than the usual patent medicines, which are in the most part alcoholic concoctions. The ingredients cost but little and are easily mixed at home. Every man and woman here should make some up and try it if they feel their system requires a good blood medicine and tonic.

On the Waterfront

KUMERIC ARRIVES FROM FAR EAST

Landed Large Shipment of Sulphur for Local Company

MANILA HAS WAR SCARE

Excitement Prevailed in Phillipines When Liner Was at the Island Port

With a heavy shipment of sulphur, and about 200 tons of general freight, to be landed at this port, the steamer Kumeric of the Weir fleet, Capt. Cowley, arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning, being docked during a strong breeze. The Kumeric is from Manila by way of Hongkong and the usual ports of Japan, and after leaving Yokohama she proceeded to Hakodate, the port of Hokkaido, Japan's northerly island where 750 tons of sulphur was loaded for this port. The steamer had a smaller complement of passengers than usual, there were but three Japanese and two Chinese, both returned men, for Victoria, and 11 steerage passengers, 9 Japanese and 2 Chinese for Tacoma. The trip across the Pacific was marked by dirty weather with strong northerly and southerly winds with heavy beam seas, and plenty of snow squalls throughout. At Kobe 79 passengers who sought transportation by the steamer were shut out by the United States doctor who inspected the men, whose examintaion was considered very strict.

When the Kumeric was at Manila there was much excitement, a war scare being in progress, concerning which the Manila Cablenews, one of the principal papers of the islands, spoke as follows:

"On the street you hear all sorts of rumors of imminent war. Some merchants are stocking up on rice in order to have a plentiful supply to sell when Manila is blockaded, or to Japanese conquerors. One man has sent his family to Hongkong to avoid the possible shells. Another is hoarding gold in his private safe against the day when Togo anchors his squadron off Cavite, and the banks here are closed. These alarmed citizens are few. Most people go about their business and pleasure without thought of our little brown brothers in the Rising Sun kingdom. It is true that at Olongapo they are working night and day to build forts and mount guns; that the army and navy here is on the alert, and that secret service agents are watching certain foreigners suspected of conniving to make Japanophiles of leading Filipinos. It is true that the critical month is approaching; that when the battleship fleet turns up the South American coast and points for San Francisco, that Japan must strike then or not at all. But what probabilities are there for war? Japan is poorer than ever. Her people are taxed more in proportion to their earnings than any nation on earth. Her trade is dependent on peace. She must export or starve. She owes England and America immense sums. Not a proper condition for fighting the richest country in the world!

Humiliated Japan

Still America has humiliated her. Japanese have been insulted, assaulted, and robbed in California. They have been told to get out. If we had maltreated Germans or Englishmen as we have Japanese, there would have been war with those nations. Japan has been long-suffering, patient, humble. Even now she is agreeing to virtul exclusion of her nationals from the United States. Japan has drunk a bitter draught. But is she making ready for the reckoning; for the day of wrath? No one here knows, nor do they in Washington. Only this that America will not be taken by surprise. Possibly defeat at the start, but not by miscalculation. We began too late, but now we are hurrying. In any event the scare will be good for us. It means certain fortification of the islands, a big fleet here for a year or two at least and the enlargement of the army in the Philippines."

Seizure of Vessel

There was much excitement among the Chinese at some of the ports of call of the Kumeric regarding the complications which arose following the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru for running arms, the Chinese insisting that their officials were right in making the seizure. Capt. Ng, the officer who made the seizure of the vessel, reported that his life was threatened, revolvers being leveled at his head when he boarded the steamer. The Chinese Imperial Maritime customs relied upon article 5 of the treaty of commerce between China and Japan signed at Peking in 1896 as warranting the confiscation of the vessel. This article reads:

"Art. V.—Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise, in accordance with the existing rules and regulations concerning foreign trade there, at all those places in China which are now ports of call, namely, Ngan-ching, Ta-tung, Hukow, Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kow, and Woosung, and such other places as may hereafter be made ports of call also. If any vessel should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

Besides the arms and ammunition—the subject matter of the dispute—on board the Tatsu Maru at the time of her seizure—she had, as already reported, a cargo of coal and a large quantity of Japanese marine produce consigned to Hongkong merchants.

The Kumeric is discharging her cargo at the outer wharf, and will proceed to Tacoma tonight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to Colonist

Tatoosh, March 17, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind north, 24 miles an hour.

Port Crescent, 8 a.m.—In, a freight steamer, with black stack at 7.30 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Wind northwest, 28 miles an hour. In, the steamer Northwestern at 9.40 a.m., from Valdes for Seattle.

By Wireless

Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, rain, squalls, wind north, 24 miles an hour. Bar. 29.90, temp. 42.

Port Crescent, 9 a.m.—In a freight steamer at 7.20 a.m.

Pachena, 9 a.m.—Cloudy and squally, showery, sea moderate. Steamer with two masts, single stack, black hull, in at 8.20 a.m.

Tatoosh, 11.30 a.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 26 miles an hour. Bar. 30.02, temp. 41. Passed in, steamer Northwestern, Valdes for Seattle, at 9.50 a.m.

Pachena, 11.30 a.m.—Partly cloudy, wind west, sea moderate. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 5.30 p.m.—Cloudy, wind 26 miles an hour. Bar. 30.12, temp. 43. No shipping.

Pachena, 5.30 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, rough sea. No shipping.

By Coast Wire

Carmanah, 9 a.m.—A strong southwest wind, clear, sea rough. Bar. 29.30. Steamer Tees passed in at 7.30 a.m.

Port Renfrew, 9.30 a.m.—The steamer Tees here, bound in.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—A strong north wind, clear, rain. Bar. 29.95.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—West wind, squally, heavy sea.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—A strong west wind, clear, sea rough. Bar. 30.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—A strong west wind, clear, heavy sea

MANY SENT HOME BY SHINANO MARU

Shipwrecked Japanese and Seal Poachers Among Those Deported

The steamer Shinano Maru, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday, with a large cargo for the ports of the Orient from Yokohama to Hongkong, carried the largest number of deported Orientals that have been sent from here. There were 25 in all. Included were chief officer Tsukuda and ten men of the shipwrecked crew of the Japanese fishing schooner Satsuma Maru lost near Point Many, Yakutat bay, Alaska, three Japanese sealers who served three month's imprisonment at Valdes for poaching at the Pribyloff island rookeries last summer; five Hindus who were caught at the frontier seeking to make their way into the United States, and stowaways and others who were refused admittance as being likely to become a public charge. The three sealers who were deported belonged to one of the two sealing schooners which were taken by the U. S. Perry last year with their boats out and on the way to the Seapandi rookery; but the charges of poaching were not pressed against the schooners and only the few sealers who landed on the rookery were brought to trial, each being sentenced to three months imprisonment and deportation at the expiration of their terms.

The Shinano Maru had eight cabin passengers, four being Europeans, and a cargo of 2,600 tons, mostly of cotton and flour. It is stated by officers of the Japanese steamer that on the return to Japan the vessel is to be equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and on her return to this port in May they expect to be able to herald their coming for at least one day's steaming distance from the Vancouver Island shore. All the six steamers of the line are to be equipped.

The steamer Tango Maru, Capt. A. E. Moses, which sailed from Yokohama on March 4 is due, and is expected to reach port today or tomorrow from Hongkong and way ports. She has 79 passengers, including 6 Chinese and 300 tons of general freight to land here.

RUMORS OF RATE WAR TO SKAGWAY

Pacific Coast and Alaska S. S. Companies Fail to Agree on Schedules

A rumor that there was going to be a rate war on in the Alaska business set the water front in a fervor of expectancy yesterday, says the Seattle Post Intelligencer. Since the amalgamation of the Northwestern Steamship company with the Alaska Steamship company steamboat men have been looking for friction between the new concern, which controls a big fleet, and the Pacific Coast Steamship company which, prior to the amalgamation, was the dominating force in Alaskan waters.

The rumor, however, was started over the inability of the managements of the two companies to come together on a summer schedule on their vessels on the southeastern run and the statement that the Alaska company was going to run vessels out of San Francisco. Usually some kind of an understanding has been arrived at by the steamship men so that one company will not sail one day and be immediately followed by a vessel of another company. The understanding is of benefit to the companies, as it divides the passenger business, which is practically all there is to divide, the freight being almost entirely done by contract, and also benefits the Alaska ports, in giving a frequent and regular service.

"We got tired waiting for the Pacific Coast company to get down to a basis for a schedule," said Frank E. Burns, general manager of the Alaska Steamship company, last night. "Our schedule will start on March 26 with the steamship Dolphin, and we will give a five-day service between here and Skagway with it and the Jefferson. We are not going to run a line of vessels south to catch the San Francisco trade, either, although we will run one trip from the Californian port to None, to sail June 1. Either the Pennsylvania or the Yucatan will make the voyage."

"The reason we have not made our schedule yet is because it takes time to arrange it," said John H. Cooper, assistant general manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. "We have no hostility to the Alaska Steamship company. They have two boats running between Seattle and Skagway while we have three boats on the run, and in addition are compelled by our mail contracts to go to Sitka twice a month at least. It is hard to arrange a schedule so that every date will fit in. The Skagway trip is a ten-day trip, and the Sitka trip runs from twelve to fourteen days. Sometimes we have two of our own vessels going north within twenty-four hours. We will have our schedule out in a couple of days."

TRANSPORTATION FIGHT ON SKAGWAY RUN

Fight Between Steamship Companies for Northern Trade Will Be Keen This Summer

The long drawn out tussle between some of the ocean lines and the White Pass and Yukon Route last year in reference to arrangements for a joint freight tariff on northern business was but play to the fight which is in prospect for this season according to reports in transportation circles. Last year the joint tariff was issued on April 16, after weeks of negotiation between the various companies, the C. P. R. being the last to enter the agreement, the other steamship lines included in the arrangement being the Alaska Steamship company, the Pacific Coast Steamship company and MacKenzie Bros. Steamship company.

It is reported today that MacKenzie Bros. and the Alaska Steamship company have practically agreed with the White Pass and Yukon route on an arrangement for the coming season. This leaves the C. P. R. and the Pacific Coast Steamship company yet to be reckoned with. Negotiations for a joint freight tariff for the season are now in progress.

It is stated that with the Alaska Steamship company and MacKenzie Bros. in line the White Pass and Yukon Route is waiting for the C. P. R. and Pacific Coast Steamship companies to come into an agreement on the same basis as the two first mentioned have agreed to. It is on the basis of the division of freight charges between the ocean lines and the White Pass that difference of opinion exists and the season may open with one or more of the ocean lines outside the agreement. This season the C. P. R., with its new freighter, the Princess Ena, will be in the market bidding for heavy freights such as it has never been able to handle before and the possession of this steamer by that company is a factor which this season complicates the situation more than ever.

WILL START SUMMER SCHEDULE EARLY

Princess Victoria Will Be Withdrawn Sunday to Be Made Ready for Fast Service

The steamer Princess Victoria will be withdrawn from the Victoria-Vancouver route on Sunday, when she completes her trip from the mainland to be overhauled and made ready for the summer service on the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle route, on which she will be placed earlier than usual this summer. No date has yet been decided upon by the local management of the C. P. R. SS. company, but it is understood the fast ferry steamer will enter her summer service early in May. Last year she started her summer schedule on May 23.

The steamer Princess Beatrice will take the place of the steamer Princess Royal on the Victoria-Seattle route tomorrow and that steamer will take the place of the Princess Victoria on the Vancouver run on Sunday. These vessels will be continued in service until the Princess Victoria begins her summer schedule in May.

The steamer Whatcom is replacing the steamer Rosalie on the Victoria-Seattle route for the Alaska SS. company, and will be continued in service for about ten days. No decision has yet been reached as to when the Chippewa will be returned to this route.

NINGCHOW WILL TAKE MANY LOCOMOTIVES

Blue Funnel Liner Takes Engines for South Manchurian Railroad—Has Large Cargo

The Blue Funnel line steamer Ningchow, which sails for Liverpool via the Orient and Suez canal today will carry, included in a cargo of about 12,000 tons, seven large locomotives, each of about 50 tons, for use on the South Manchuria railroad between Dalny and Changchun. The admirable equipment of the big Holt steamers for lifting heavy weights was shown to be of considerable value in handling these lifts. The locomotives, which were shipped from Paterson, New Jersey, are to be delivered at Kobe and Yokohama. The loading on the Ningchow entails about thirty-five extra heavy lifts, each lift weighing from seven to fifteen tons. Each locomotive is valued at $12,000, making the total shipment taken by the Ningchow this trip $84,000.

The Ningchow will carry a full cargo of general merchandise. She is taking a large lumber shipment, including six spars eighty-five in length and some dock timber 12x12 and 24x24 inches, twenty-four feet in length. The salmon shipment on the Ningchow this voyage will be between 24,000 and 25,000 cases. She is also taking a large quantity of wheat and flour.

The next Blue Funnel liner in port will be the Antiochus, Capt. Keay, which steamed from Yokohama for Victoria March 6. The waterfront is interested in the time made by the Antiochus on her present passage. She and the Teucer are considered the smartest steamers of the Blue Funnel fleet making this port. Heavy weather has been encountered by the steamers making recent passages from the Orient and, if the Antiochus sustains her regular time of thirteen or fourteen days across, she will be doing remarkably well. She will probably be reported Thursday or Friday.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHARTER MARKET

Tendency Show by Recent Fixtures to Lower Rates at North Pacific Ports

Conditions in the charter market are not particularly encouraging to the shipowner at the present time, and apparently there is not much prospect of improvement in the near future, says the San Francisco Commercial News. Freights are ruling low in nearly every part of the world, owing to light cargo offerings and partly to serious delays in port. Vessels coming to this port with coal have to wait in many instances weeks for an opportunity to discharge, and on the west coast the delay is much longer than usual. On the west coast the condition of the exchange market is putting a stop to what little business might be done, and several vessels have even had to go so far as to sell their own cargoes to collect their freight money.

In the Pacific coast grain market the latest charter was at 26s, northern loading, or 1s 6d below the union minimum. For new season, one French vessel has been taken at slightly below union rates, one at union rates, and one British vessel at slightly over union rates. From all reports the grain planted in California this season will fall below the average of the last few years, and as a consequence but little will be exported. For a vessel on the round 40s was paid recently. For the voyage from Antwerp out probably a vessel could be had for 15s.

Lumber chartering has been moderate. Four coasters were taken during the week for Grays Harbor to Guaymas, one large steamer from the north to China, and another from the sound to Sydney at 27s 6d. Only seven out of about twenty-two mills are in operation on Grays Harbor. The chartered list for offshore lumber loading is lighter than for many months.

Offshore rates are quoted approximately as follows: Lumber from Puget sound or British Columbia to Sydney, 27s 6d; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 27s 6d@30s; to Port Pirie, 27s 6d@28s 9d; to Fremantle, 35s; to Japan ports (steamers), 36s 3d; (sail) 35s 6d; to direct nitrate port, 41s 3d@42s 6d; Valparaiso for orders, 42s 6d@45s, 2s 6d less to a direct port; to South African port, 52s 6d@56s 3d; to U. K. or continent, 53s 9d@56s 6d; Guaymas, $5.75.

THORDIS IS THE SECOND OF NAME

Vessel Chartered by Mackenzie Steamship Company on Way Here From Moji

The Norwegian steamer Thordis, now on the way from Moji, Japan, to Royal Roads, under charter to the Mackenzie Steamship company is the second steamer of the same name in the Norwegian mercantile marine. The owners, W. Wilhemsen & Co. of Tonsberg, had a steamer named Thordis, 2414 tons, built in 1899, and this was totally lost near Port Stephens, Australia. Not disheartened, the firm built another Thordis, 1,700 tons, and this vessel is the one coming on from Moji for McKenzie Bros. Wilhelmsen & Co. have experienced very bad luck in the Antipodes with their vessels and it is somewhat remarkable that within a comparatively short period three big tramp steamships under the Norwegian flag have been wrecked on the New South Wales coast. The Thordis was lost near Port Stephens, the Fido became a hopeless wreck on the north coast, and now the Thorde Fagelund has been severely damaged by stranding near Sidney. The Norwegian firm has been no less fortunate with its vessels on the North Pacific coast, the Tricolor having been lost near Cape Mendocino, and the broken hull of the Tellus lies off the entrance to Gray's harbor.

STEAMER TEES RETURNS FROM THE WEST COAST

Brought Shipment of Whale Oil and Some Fresh Halibut for the Local Market

With whale oil from Sechart, fresh halibut from Uchucklessett, the steamer Tees returned yesterday afternoon from Quatsino and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island, bringing 25 passengers, among them W. E. Brewer, ore buyer for the Tyee smelter, who has been visiting the Sidney Inlet mine; H. C. Brewster, M. L. A., from Alberni; Mr. Cox, of the Banfield cable station, who is to be transferred to the Fanning island station, and Mrs. Cox and others, mostly coast residents. The steamer had an uneventful trip, and brought little news of consequence. The steam waler St. Lawrence had started work from Kyuquot and was doing as well as could be expected, considering the rough weather encountered of late. The steam launch Gaviota was brought from Banfield.

PLAYED TAG WITH A FLOATING MINE

Peril of a Norwegian Tramp During Typhoon in Far Eastern Seas

Captain Lars Anderson, of the Norwegian tramp steamer Eklund, put into the port of Chefoo on the north China coast a while ago with a tale about how his ship had played tag with a floating mine and a typhoon out on the arm of the Liaotung peninsula. The experience of the Norwegian captain was novel only because it combined the typhoon and the floating mine. Other ships in the China sea up between Shantung and Corea have struck the deadly engines sown by the Russians and Japanese alike during the war. Although the war has been over two years, floating mines are still bobbing up in the paths of ships.

According to Captain Anderson, the Eklund was out of Chinnampo, Corea, bound for Taku, when about 2 o'clock on the first afternoon the lookout on the bridge sighted the floating mine off to the starboard about half a mile ahead. The glass had been falling rapidly all afternoon and Capt. Anderson knew that a typhoon was coming up out of the southeast. The roaring column of wind struck the Eklund within ten minutes after the mine had been sighted. For the next three hours Capt. Anderson and his crew of twenty-six were casting dice with death every minute. If the typhoon didn't sink them they were certain that the mine would, only one death would be quicker than the other. It was inky black all about and the rain fell in torrents. Capt. Anderson and two sailors lashed themselves to the rigging away up near the nose of the boat to keep an eye open for the mine. The rest of the crew simply went below and waited to hear the crack of doom.

The captain tied himself to the stanchions of the bridge, where his hands could reach the engine room signals. He could not hear the voices of the lookouts at the bow, for the wind blew their words out to sea, but he could faintly distinguish the two figures through the whips of spray and the murk of the clouds. Before the storm had been on for an hour, Capt. Anderson suddenly saw both lookouts at the bow turn in their place and frantically signal, holding up their hands and pushing them away from them with the violence of desperation. Anderson promptly pulled the signal for reversed engines, and although the boat was only going at half speed it slackened so suddenly that it began to lose head. The bow slewed, and then a great comber rose up alongside and crinkled high over the starboard rail. The captain cast one hasty glance at the wave and tried to right his bow so as to meet it. He wasn't quick enough. The wave came and with it the mine.

"There the thing sat on the top of the wave," said Capt. Anderson, in detailing the adventure afterwards. "It looked like a hedgehog all curled up and asleep, with the glass pickles sticking out in all directions. To break one of those tubes of glass would be to set off enough gun-cotton to blow the ship in slivers.

"I saw the wave curl, with the mine right at the crest, then it broke and came down over the starboard rail. About forty tons of water, more or less, hit the bow and shoved our nose under until the water came up to the bridge.

"I thought we were never going to come up. And, sir, that mine went right over the boat on the top of the wave, passing so near the bridge that I could have reached out and touched it. It shewed off over the port rail and disappeared behind the ship."

That was all the captain of the Eklund saw of the floating mine. When the typhoon passed he found the two lookouts, still lashed to their posts, dead. Otherwise the ship and her crew were unhurt.

The U. S. revenue cutter Rush is being re-rigged at Port Townsend, the rig being changed from that of schooner to brigantine.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

From the Orient.

Vessel.	From.	Due.
Antiochus		Mar. 18
Tango Maru		Mar. 19
Shawmut		Mar. 25
Empress of China		Mar. 30
Aki Maru		April 3
Lennox		April 20
Empress of India		April 27
From Australia.		
Marama		April 9
Aorangi		May 7
Manuka		June 4
From Mexico.		
Lonsdale		Mar. 25
From Liverpool.		
Antiochus		Jan. 4
Teucer		Feb. 2
Titan		Feb. 27
From Skagway.		
Princess May		Mar. 22
Northern British Columbia ports.		
Camosun		Mar. 18
Amur		Mar. 25
From West Coast.		
Tees		Mar. 28
From San Francisco.		
Umatilla		Mar. 22
City of Puebla		Mar. 29

Sailing Vessels.

Left.	Date.
W. F. Babcock, Newcastle	
Jas. Nesmith, Newcastle	Dec. 28
Alta	Newcastle
Clan Galbraith, Santa Rosalia	
Kynance, Liverpool	
Haddon Hall, Liverpool	
Marechal d' Castries Caleta Buena	

Steamers to Sail.

For the Orient.

Line.	Date
Empress of Japan	Mar. 18
Shinano Maru	Mar. 17
Ningchow	Mar. 18
Tango Maru	Mar. 31
For Australia.	
Moana	Mar. 27
Marama	Apl. 24
Aorangi	May 22
For Mexico.	
Lonsdale	April 1
For Skagway.	
Princess May	Mar. 25

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

For Northern British Columbia Ports	
Venture	Mar. 18
Vadso	Mar. 25
Camosun	Mar. 18
Amur	April 1
For West Coast.	
Tees	Mar. 20
For San Francisco.	
City of Puebla	Mar. 21
Umatilla	Mar. 28

Local Steamers

Vancouver-Victoria

Princess Victoria.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.
Leaves Victoria 1 a. m. daily.
Arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives Vancouver 8 a. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle.

Princess Royal.

Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. daily.
Leaves Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. daily.

Rosalie

Leaves Victoria daily, 8 p. m.
Arrives daily, 3 p. m.

Upper Fraser River

Beaver

Leaves New Westminster 8 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Lower Fraser River

Transfer

Leaves New Westminster Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday aand Friday and Saturday 2 p. m.; Additional trip Monday 5 a.m.

Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a.m.; Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry)

Joan

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.
Leaves Vancouver 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo.

Nanaimo-Comox-Union—(E. & N. Ry.)

City of Nanaimo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.
Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday, 9 p. m.
Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.
Leaves Union Bay and Comox Thursday, 7 a. m.
Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m.
Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.
Arrives Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.
Leaves Union Bay and Comox Saturday, 7 a. m.
Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1:30 p. m.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois, leaving Sidney daily.

Freight Rates

Destination	Puget Sound or B. C.
Sydney	27s 6d
Melbourne or Adelaide	28s 9d
Port Pirie	28s 9d
Fremantle	40s
River Platte Ports	47s 6d
Japan ports	35s
Shanghai	32s 6d
Taku	32s 6d
Callao	43s 9d
Direct Nitrate port	43s 9d
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisagua 2s 6d less direct	46s 3d
South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay Range	57s 6d
Direct port United Kingdom	62s 6d
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H.	65s, 67s 6d

Grain

For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 27s 6d for the United Kingdom or continent, and sailers 25s. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) $3.75 to $4.

The Overdue Market.

Castle Rock, Sydney, September 24, for Portland 176 days out, 94 per cent.

British ship Kylenore, out 89 days from Cape Town, for Adelaide, 25 per cent

Dutch bark Geertruida Gerarda, out 177 days from Port Talbot for Mejillones, 80 per cent.

French bark Cambronne, out 177 days from Newcastle on Tyne, for Valparaiso, 15 per cent.

British bark Falklandbank, 130 days from Port Talbottor Valparaiso, 15 per cent.

British bark Ausillo, 111 days from Havana for Fleetwood, 25 per cent.

British ship Barcore, 120 days from Barry for Caleta Colosa, 5 per cent.

Recent Charters reported by Hind, Rolph & Co.

"David Evans."

Grays Harbor to Callao. Private terms.

"Admiral."

Grays Harbor to Callao. Private terms.

S. S. "Strathdon."

Portland to China and Calcutta. Time charter.

"Elisa."

20s, Barley, San Francisco to Cork f. o. U. K.

"Arctic Stream."

25s, Wheat, Portland to Cork f. o. U. K.

"Colonna."

30s, Wheat or flour, Portland to Cork f. o. U. K. (Prior to arrival.)

"Glenlui."

27s 6d. Wheat, Puget Sound to Cork f. o. U. K., etc.

"Koko Head."

35s, Tacoma to Yokohama.

S. S. "Inverkip."

Portland to Port Pirie, Private terms.

S. S. "Augustus."

27s. 6d., Puget Sound to Melbourne.

"Nereus."

29s. 3d., Wheat, Portland to Cork f. o. U. K., etc. (Prior to arrival.)

British Columbia Coast Service

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Vancouver Horse Show

March 19, 20 and 21

$3.00 To Vancouver and Return $3.00

Tickets on sale March 18 and 19th. Good going on steamer March 19th and 20th. Final return limit, March 23. S.S. Princess Victoria sails from wharf, Belleville Street at 1 a.m. daily. Returning sails from Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily.

GEO. L. COURTNEY District Passenger Agent 1102 Government Street

Fishing Tackle

A Fine Assortment of English and American Tackle at

JOHN BARNSLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

Steamer VENTURE sails March 18th.

To the.... KLONDIKE GOLD-FIELDS

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass and Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points.

Connections are made at White Horse with the Company's stages running between White Horse and Dawson, carrying passengers, mail, express and freight.

For further information apply to TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT Vancouver, B. C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address GEO. W. VAUX, Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, 135 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

UNION S.S. COMPANY OF B. C. LTD.

S.S. CAMOSUN, sailing Wednesday, March 18 from Outer Wharf at 9 p.m.

Alert Bay, Hardy Bay, Namu, Bella Bella, Swanson Bay, Hartley Bay, Claxton, Port Essington

Prince Rupert and Port Simpson

Freight must be delivered at warehouse, 53 Wharf street, before 5 p. m. on day of sailing, or at the outer wharf.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7.30 p.m.

S.S. City of Puebla or Umatilla, March 21, 28, Apr. 4, 11, 18 respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. ALSO TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Skagway with W.P.&Y.R.

Leave Seattle at 9 p. m., S. S. City of Seattle, Cottage City or Humboldt, March 21, 23.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—1222 Government and 61 Wharf street. R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

112 Market St., San Francisco.

SEATTLE ROUTE

Seattle-Townsend-Victoria-Route

S.S. ROSALIE leaves Wharf Street Dock (behind Postoffice) daily at 8 p.m., calling at Port Townsend.

Returning leaves Seattle at 8:30 a.m. daily, arriving Victoria at 3 p.m.

FARE - 50c EACH WAY.

Tickets on sale by Jas. McArthur, Agent, Wharf Street, Phone 1451; G.N. Railway, 75 Government Street; N.P. Railway, Yates and Government Streets.

REMOVAL NOTICE

C. A. McGREGOR

The Jobbing Carpenter

Has Removed to No. 907 Wharf Street. Telephone No. A1430.

Small Jobbing a Specialty.

For Sale or Lease

Hotel in Ladysmith, 25 rooms, cottage and outbuildings, bar, doing good business. House full all the time. Wants to retire from business. Address:

D. H. DAVIS

LADYSMITH, B. C.

A Simple Remedy Well Worth Trying

Thousands are in the same boat,—all sickly, bilious and feeling far from well. Trouble is, the system is clogged with impurities which need to be cleared away. Before downright sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. At once you'll feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on your feet. These purely vegetable pills change your tired, worn-out condition to one of health, and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system. Mr. John Whitley, of Stanwood P.O., Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and says: "I wouldn't be alive today had not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with grippe, and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach, and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit, and proclaim them a medicine for all men."

If better health and prompt recovery are important, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut today. At all dealers, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00.

Weigh Yourself

and then after a few weeks weigh yourself again. If you are losing weight take SCOTT'S EMULSION. Breathe fresh air day and night. Eat simple food.

Try this for a few weeks.

Then weigh yourself again. The experience of thousands of men, women and children is that

Scott's Emulsion

increases the weight. It contains a power that produces new flesh. This simple treatment often cures consumption.

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

Salvage Sale

Ex-Steamer "Vadso"

Messrs Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by the agent for the underwriters, will dispose of by

Public Auction

on Porter's wharf.

Today, March 18th

at 11 a. m.

the following goods: One American billiard table and fixtures, one case of glassware, one ship's boat, nearly new, strongly built, 14 ft.; one large condenser, steel shell brass tubes and plates, one combined steam circulating air pump, 7¼x7¼x7¼; 1 castiron propeller, a number of empty oil barrels, 2 60-gallon water casks and stands, for ship's use; one kit of salmon, one case of lamps, 20 sacks of salt, one trunk and contents, one keg of nails, one bundle of tents and contents, six tins of fish, oil, two bundles of clothes, several lots of short link chain, ½ and ⅞ inch, one ship's steering gear, one iron hatch, a lot of miscellaneous ship's iron work, six ship's ventilators and other goods too numerous to mention.

STEWART WILLIAMS
The Auctioneer,

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by J. A. CAMERON, ESQ., will sell at his residence 242 Fort Street (above Cook)

on

Tuesday, March 24th.

Commencing at 11 a. m.

the whole of his

Household Furniture and Effects

Also a FINE LIBRARY as per particulars in last Saturday's and Sunday's papers.

The full list of goods will appear again in the papers.

On view MONDAY, MARCH 23rd...

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son.

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. P. RITHET & CO., we will sell on account of storage on

Thursday, March 19

2 P. M.

at our Sales Rooms, 1314 Broad Street

20 Cases Household Goods

Consisting of: Elegant mahogany sideboard, Grandfather's clock in mahogany frame, mahogany drop-leaf table, mahogany centre table, mahogany case, mahogany swing mirror, mahogany upholstered chair, brass and copper candlesticks, copper kettle, large brass preserving kettle, large mastodon tooth, sword of a sword fish, South America turtle, case of very fine chinaware, case of crockery, case of cooking utensils, lot of very handsome specimens, ornaments and bric-a-brac, carpets and rugs, Singer sewing machine, lot of pictures and books, lot of silverware, cutlery, etc.

Real Irish Linen

such as napkins, tablecloths, sheets, pillow slips in abundance, also large assortment of very good Scotch blankets, lace curtains, 3 feather mattresses, feather pillows, and a whole host of other things; all must be sold. These things came from England and are in very good condition. Now on view.

Also

Furniture and Effects

Including: 3 full size iron bedsteads, single bedstead and bed mattress, 3 extension tables, 6 dining-room chairs, elegant oak rocker, oak Morris chair, oak chairs, eight-day clock, lot of good rugs and chinelle curtains, lot of matting, kitchen cabinet, drop-leaf kitchen table, almost new Albion cook stove, 5-hole steel range, cooking utensils, etc., 2 sets of double work harness. Now on view.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of James Nicholl, late of Foul Bay Road, Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 21st day of April, 1908, full particulars of claims, verified by Statutory Declaration. After such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1908.

M'PHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN,
Of Davie Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.

A goose belonging to a Cornwall gentleman has died at the age of 53 years, in consequence of an accident.

Italian anarchists will publish a paper in London. Enrico Malatista, a leader of the movement, will be editor.

UNFOLDS PLAN TO VICTORIANS

Objects and Scope of Standard of Empire Explained by A. J. Dawson

ITS MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

How and Where Its Author Gained His Inspiration—His Life History

A remarkable gathering crowded the banquet hall of the Poodle Dog restaurant yesterday to hear a remarkable man detail a remarkable enterprise. A. J. Dawson, of the London Standard staff, a man who in imperial matters has assumed the place in the journalistic field which Kipling occupies in literature, was a guest of the Canadian club and its members turned out en masse to hear and to do him honour.

As a great principle is always best illustrated and explained by a concrete example, so his hearers understand now as they could never have understood otherwise, not only what Mr. Dawson is trying to do, but why he came to try to do it all, and in an enterprise which depends for its success largely on the personality and motives of the promoter this is perhaps the more important part. The explanation was simple, and consisted of a sketch of the speaker's early life, struggles and ideals, a story which at once brought home to everyone how the great truths and lessons which he hopes to impress on the people at home were burnt into his consciousness by a varied experience, such as few men have gone through with their higher nature unhurt.

Unlike some of the distinguished visitors who have delighted the Canadian club with their presence and their oratory Mr. Dawson showed that he understood the difficulties which beset the outposts of a great empire, although he refrained from giving advice upon details. He is not here to give advice. He is here to enlist Canadian support and sympathy in a most notable attempt to make the English public understand.

The London Standard has a circulation of some quarter of a million, and it proposed to issue a weekly publication dealing with Canada, its problems and opportunities, and to send a copy free to each subscriber to the great daily. This means that an immense number of people, the majority of whom probably have to-day no personal stake in and less accurate knowledge of the great Dominion, will have brought to their breakfast tables, without expense to themselves the means of knowing and understanding the thoughts, needs and happenings of this vast country. Canada, many people think, has suffered in the past from a lack of intelligent knowledge of Canadian affairs and problems on the part of the English public, but Mr. Dawson's enterprise will remedy this.

Such an undertaking cannot, as yet, hope to be a financial success, and although the proprietors of the Standard are willing to bear some of the burden it seemed but fair that Canada should help. What help has been rendered Mr. Dawson did not say yesterday, but it is evident from his speech at the luncheon that he has not been disappointed, and the success of the new venture seems assured.

The luncheon concluded, Judge Lampman, president of the club, briefly introduced the speaker. He said:

"Our friend Mr. Dawson has been here before and has seen something of Canada, and we are very glad to have him with us to-day. This is St. Patrick's Day, and to be in order Mr. Dawson should be Irish but he says that though his name might pass, the facts are against him." (Laughter and cheers).

The Guest of the Day

Mr. Dawson then rose amid loud cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Canadian Club in Victoria:—

"Five minutes after my arrival at Edmonton, last Friday morning, I received a telegraphic invitation from your president to take lunch with you today. It is the custom to say of such matters that one is sensible of being deeply honored, and so forth. Well, gentlemen, for my part I hesitate to say that—for the simple reason that I really mean it from the bottom of my heart, and so am loath to give the stereotyped expression to my feeling. There is no other kind of invitation which I appreciate so highly as one from a branch of the Canadian Club, and there is no other place in all your broad Dominion in which I would rather be the. Canadian. Club's guest than just right here, in beautiful Victoria—the jewelled gate of the British Empire's Pacific frontier—the capital and crown of the most beautiful province in British North America—the farthest shore of the Empire's premier Dominion, and yet in certain ways more vital than the geographical, the nearest and dearest, the most intimate and homelike. (Applause.)

"I take the Canadian Club to be the corporate embodiment of the greatest and most notable force in Canada, the country's wonderfully virile, national spirit. Believing that, it follows that your president's invitation would be appreciated by me as a high honor, and an opportunity for which I was and am, sincerely grateful—too grateful, too appreciative to give you many stock phrases about it. And yet, gentlemen, had I appreciated the privilege less, I think I might have been able to accept it with a lighter heart, for there is no privilege which may justly be enjoyed, failing recognition of its own particular duties and obligations — a truism, Mr. Chairman, which communities and nations are apt to forget or ignore at times, as well as individuals; and always under penalty. Accepting your kindly invitation to be present today meant speech, and, well, you may probably have begun to suspect already that speech is not exactly my long suit. Your Canadian hospitality is apt to endow your guest with most things you possess, including even your desire for self-expression, but in my case, at all events, it has not yet gone far enough to enrich me with even a pale reflection of your own national gift of eloquence.

Inspiration Not Lacking

"True, you have gone as far as mortal hosts could in this direction. You have filled me with wondering admiration for your country, and with deep respect for your splendid work in its development; you have given me many most favorable openings for the display of any germ of oratory that might have lain hidden within me till now. You have even sent amazingly fluent newspaper men to interview me, who have occasionally transformed my lame and halting conversational periods into journalistic prose poems, the vivid eloquence of which would have made me—well, anyhow, the most surprised man in Canada if it had borne even a faint resemblance to anything I ever said or thought. But in spite of all this generosity, you will have perceived that I am still the rankest kind of an outsider in the silver-tongued-orator business. In some form or another, these facts were present in my mind in Edmonton, on Friday, when your president's hospitable message reached me. That is what I meant when I said that a less keen and sober appreciation of the honor you did me might have made my response more light hearted. I am of opinion, you see, that in the case of an opportunity of addressing this unique association, the Canadian Club, the man who happens to be a writer and no speaker, should call his one art to his aid and, after long and careful thought, write his message to the hosts whose hospitality does him so much honor. That is the view which respect for Canada's national club gives me.

A Hurried Tour

But, Mr. Chairman, the width of your magnificent country, the number of my engagements in it, the hospitality of your people, and the extreme grandeur of your scenery here in British Columbia, have all been against me. I am a confirmed slave of the tobacco pipe, but I have hardly had leisure in which to fill and light a pipe since I received that telegram in Edmonton. One night in Edmonton, one in Calgary, one, in chaste, if somewhat stuffy retirement, behind the green curtains of a C. P. R. sleeping car, and one only here, in your lovely and lovable capital—in the finest hotel in the Dominion—have I had since then—and so far as sleep went, the hours of those nights have been few.

"It is little more than three weeks since I left those great little islands across the water where the Abbey is 'that makes us, We;" the crowded, ancient land which cradled those dear men and women from whom all our race has been drawn, from Victoria in the West to Victoria in the South Pacific; from Sydney, British Columbia, to Sydney, New South Wales. Since then I have renewed scores of friendships between Atlantic and Pacific, and risked the inspiration of feelings other than friendly by the pertinacity with which I have sought the counsels of every government in the Dominion. It has been a stirring and instructive time, since I landed, eighteen days ago, but not, I do assure you, a time of leisure or mediative ease—suited to the composition of addresses, such as you are wont to receive from the more deserving among your guests. And yet, gentlemen, there are some things I want to tell you that are just as real as the theme of the most polished address could contain to its writer. May I tell you these things just in my own way—the way I would tell them alongside a camp fire, or in a smoking room? Have I your permission, Mr. Chairman, to tell a true story for what it is worth, and just in straight, solid story fashion? You may rely on me to make it a short story. (Applause.)

A True Story

"Once upon a time—it was about three and twenty years ago—there was a thirteen-year-old boy over in England, who had a consuming desire for travel, and the sight of strange lands over-sea. He had been brought up in the average hum-drum way, this boy, within a dozen miles of the sound of Bow Bells, and he ought to have taken to the hum-drum round of respectable London life, and entered an office, or bank, or government service, or one of the orthodox professions. But he did not seem to be built that way. At school he was famous only as a crafty and persistent truant, and a leader in out-of-door rule-breaking and mischief. He was no great hand at games, and seemed to miss the usual boyish friendship. He had made friends in turn with a dairyman and a farrier and blacksmith, and the little opportunity he could steal time to take in their work was his most fascinating form of play. His greatest chum, however, was an old navy man, who had spent the later years of his life in the merchant service and in the Pacific islands. The boy loved this old fellow, and acquired the most curious, out-of-the-way, information from him regarding the world's far beaches, and the ways of sailor folk. In his dreams, rakish top-sail schooners figured, and barques whose trucks cut hieroglyphic patterns in star-dusted skies, while their prows sent phosphorescent ripples glittering over seas swept by the perfumed breezes of mysteriously romantic lands. The inevitable happened pretty soon, and on his 14th birthday the boy was apprenticed to a Glasgow shipping company and started sea-faring by joining a four-masted iron barque of 2,000 tons bound for Colombo with coal. That voyage introduced the boy to Ceylon, Mauritius, Calcutta, and some other Eastern places. His second voyage took him to other parts of the world, and presently—after trouble with a hard-case second mate from Peterhead, trouble which ended in a broken head for the boy—he ran away from his ship in the Yarra and took to the brush, a score or two of miles from Port Melbourne.

"He had learned a good deal from his three and one-half years at sea; and the upshot of it was, as he saw it, this: That life was a pretty tough proposition and that his old ideals of romance and adventure did not cut much ice when you got down to actual realities. For some little time now the boy grew and basked in the hot Australian sunshine, a healthy young animal, earning his living by the work of his hands—an ideal life it seemed to him, after the four hours on and four hours off of ship drudgery, under a hard-case second mate. Plentiful food and sleep presented very solid attractions to the boy at this stage, and for the rest, he smoked his cutty of an evening with working men of twice and thrice his age, and imbibed their simple philosophy at his ease. But there came a change.

An Awakening

"An accidental meeting with a travelling relative produced a kind of awakening in the boy, and he suddenly propounded to himself the serious question of what he was going to do with his life—whether he was to be always a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, or to be of those who make their minds to serve them rather than their hands, and earn greater rewards thereby—or think they do. Long evenings were given to thinking, and then the boy, whose schooling had left him nothing that was of any practical value, took to the study of shorthand. Nightly for, it may be, half a year, the boy would fall asleep over the task of copying out newspaper articles in the medium he desired to master. He subsequently wrote many hundred of newspaper articles himself, and very often with a vivid recollection of the surprising failings which had struck him as the chief characteristic of newspaper articles during these summer evenings in Victoria—the Victoria of the Antipodes, when he had been gardener by day and student by night.

"Some interesting things happened to the boy about this time, but as this is to be a short story I will skip them, and only tell you that the boy proceeded in due course from correspondence clerking to newspaper work, and in the last named branch of activity had what for so young a lad might be called a remarkable measure of success. His twentieth year found the boy editing a daily newspaper in the city of Bathurst, N. S. W. His literary staff consisted of three men, fully old enough to have begotten him, and the boy himself was in the habit of working from nine o'clock in the morning to between three and four oclock in the next morning.

"At this time the boy had no other aim in life than that of material success. He presently identified himself with the business side of his work, and began to make money feverishly. He, as he himself would have said, wasted no time on any forms of amusement. Life in the new country had so far taught him that material profit and success was the one thing worth while. He gave no thought to anything else. Even when his time came for love-making, he did it, so to speak, on schedule time and with as little delay in the race for money as was possible. Of larger matters he thought not at all. And then came the inevitable change for him.

Yet Another Change

"It was in the early 90's, and Australia was smitten with a devastating financial depression which saw the doors of three-fourths of the banks closed. In one day the boy learned of the death of his sweetheart, and the closing of the bank in which his feverishly-earned savings of quite a number of thousands of pounds had been deposited. This debacle brought about something of a revolution in the boy's keenly material and utilitarian point of view. It would be too long a story to explain the whole mental process to you, but having salvaged all he could from the financial wreck, the boy drifted out of Australia, a forlorn sort of wanderer among the South Sea Islands, through New Zealand, to South America, through South and West Africa, and parts of Europe, finally turning up in the port of London with a vague feeling that home must be the right place for wounded creatures, even if that home had been almost forgotten in the strenuous years between boyhood and manhood.

"The boy found that if he had almost forgotten home, home had quite forgotten him. His mental outlook, such as it was, belonged to the larger places over sea, rather than to the little old storied islands he had always called Home. There ensued a sort of fallow time, during which the boy disposed of all that was left of his earnings, while gradually assimilating new points of view. Then came a few months more of wanderings in Africa, and then suddenly a settling down to literary work, in which the boy threw himself with even more than all the keenness he had previously devoted to the pursuit of money. Art was now the ruling passion, and the boy forgot that any other had ever existed for him. While this phase endured he cared nothing for money, or for any other consideration than literary art for its own sake. But if he was not conscious of it, the boy was doubtless being touched and moulded by the associations and traditions which perhaps may be said to represent the greatest part of Britain's wealth today.

A National Crisis.

Then came a great national crisis. The Empire's safety swayed in the balance in Africa, thrilling the men of our race through all the world, and the boy awoke to the realization, not only that there were greater things than making money, but that there were infinitely greater interests than art, which a man might serve—that his country and his race had a greater claim upon his gifts, whatever they might be, than art, either for art's sake or for any other sake. And moved by this awakening, the boy forsook his books and turned again to the literary side of newspaper work, with a mind full of messages for his fellow countrymen. And his messages were all from the over sea lands, which he knew better than his own, for it did seem to him that his countrymen were in need of much that could be given to them by their kinsmen of the wider lands outside. (Applause).

"So time went on until the middle of last year, when the invitation of a patriotic leader of Canadian enterprise, brought the boy—now three and twenty years older than when he went to sea—here to Canada. The hospitality of his host took the grown-up boy all through the Dominion, from ocean to ocean, and then left him to return to the Old Country, full to the very throat of the deep and lasting impressions which this great country had made upon him. It was not only that the greatness of the country and its development had impressed him, but he stated more than once or twice that the question of the Old Country's recognition of Canada's status in the world seemed to him something upon which the Old Country's own future and that of the Empire must largely hinge. Having seen Canada, with eyes to some extent trained by travel and over sea life, he returned to England, possessed by the determination to effect some practical movement in the direction of making the Dominion more nearly understood in the overburdened little islands from which the pioneers of this great young nation originally came.

Difficulties and the Solution.

"Now, knowing well what faced him there in England, I want to tell you something of his difficulties. He found, for example, that a journal devoted to the richness of Canada would be read only by those who had some stake here. Such people might be relied upon to keep themselves posted as to Canada's progress and place in the world. The need as he saw it was to reach the huge majority of the responsible, the influential and the investing classes in the old land, who were conscious of no present stake or interest in this country. How to achieve this end was his problem.

A. J. DAWSON
Editor of the New Weekly, Standard of Empire, Who Addressed the Canadian Club Yesterday

"The solution that came to him was the production of a weekly newspaper, a 16-page journel, which could be made an integral part of a great, existing daily paper, which already reached a great majority among those classes mentioned. This brought him into contact with those who control a great English daily he had in mind, and their not unnatural comment was that however admirable his project might be editorially, from a patriotic or political standpoint, it was commercially impossible, since it involved giving something, and a very costly, complicated something, to an enormous number of people, for nothing. But you will remember that he was full to the throat with the impressions that this country made upon him, and the assurances its leaders had given him, and the conviction that the future safety of the Empire absolutely demanded Britain's understanding of these things. Accordingly, he set to work to convince those in control that the shrewd, far-seeing men who shape Canada's destiny would see far enough into the aims behind this project and the immense possibilities for good which it contained, to give it sufficient of their support to guard its promoters from actual loss. He pledged himself to this, and in due time his pledges were accepted. Then came the task of making this pledge good, and of bringing into being a new power which should give the younger peoples of the Empire their medium of communication with the great majority of the people who count in the old land.

The Key to the Story.

"Gentlemen, there is very much more that I would like to tell you about this project and the man behind it, if I had not trespassed too far already. I know them both well, for the project is my own, and so is the life regarding which I trust I have not bored you unduly. I believe that Canada will not turn me down in Canada's own service. I have already the best of good reasons for believing that Canada will enable me to make good. And I believe that, when next I visit this beautiful Pacific frontier of the Empire, which I hope will be within a year, Canada will see that her interests have been thoroughly served and well, in the making good. (Applause).

Homeland Lessons.

"If I might add just another word, it would be this—that much as the new lands have to teach us, great as the need is for the people of the old lands to receive some of their teaching, there are also some vital things which, it may be, can be acquired more thoroughly in the crowded old lands than in the new. And chief among these I would place the truism, that material profit is not the only end worth serving, nor even, perhaps, the highest end to serve. Canada's march forward is a natural force which I believe no power on earth will ever seriously check, but yet to the Canadian Club I would say that you have higher than even national ends to serve here in Canada. You have in hand the building, not alone of a nation, but of the centre-piece and basis of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, and I verily believe, of the future site of the government and control of that empire. With such a destiny before you, your work involves something more than mere material prosperity.

"While the Standard of Empire is playing its part in giving the old folk at home a better knowledge of this country, I trust that the people of Canada, with the untiring patience which is the basis of all great enterprises, will be impressing upon their children, not alone the national, but the great imperial duties and responsibilities which are part and parcel of the splendid destiny lying before this great Dominion." (Prolonged applause).

"We have all heard Mr. Dawson's eloquent address, and I propose that we accept his proposals of marriage. British Columbia is not too good for him. If he will go home and do his part in cementing the ties between us and the Motherland, we will play the game right through with him and support him and his journalistic enterprise for all time.

"Gentlemen, I give you our guest and champion in the Old Country." (Loud cheers.)

Captain Wolley in Reply.

When the applause had subsided, Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley rose to move a vote of thanks in reply.

"I consider it a great privilege," said the captain, "to be permitted to move a vote of thanks to the wandering Englishman, who is our guest to-day and to whose eloquent speech we have just listened with so much pleasure. I had at first determined to treat him as something exceptional, but now that I have heard him speak I know that he is absolutely normal.

"Touched by the wandering spirit of his race, he went out into the lands beyond the seas, and like a normal Englishman made a success from a commercial standpoint. Later the true English spirit seized him and he realized that there were greater and higher things in life—but he has told us his story. Finally he came to Victoria and we caught him here in a fairy bower, cobwebbed with sparkling lights and littered with rose leaves. His sweetheart Victoria was awaking from her sleep with her arms outstretched to the Englishman, and he fell in love. There never was an Englishman yet, but fell in love with Victoria. Something may happen to annoy him and he may go saying he will never return, but he always buys a return ticket. I myself, on occasion, have sworn to cast the dust of the place from my feet, but I never overlooked the return ticket. (Laughter and applause).

"This business he is on is really a matrimonial affair. He goes back home to his mother and tells about the girl he has seen, and she must have thought well of her. For here he is back again with a proposal of marriage. He wants to go into business with her for life and for all time to come. We are the trustees of this lady, and he comes to us for our consent. Are you going to turn him down? As is proper he shows us his record and qualifications. He had proved his courage and he has put before us the chances of success. We know something of him, and his articles have shown his appreciation of our country. His courage he has shown by taking up the position of a prophet who does not always say pleasant things. Kipling made himself unpopular by his famous lines anent: "The flannelled fools at the wicket, and muddied oafs at the goal," and our guest has done much the same in his Message, when he told them that all was not well, that the material things of life were not everything. His warning that if we wish for peace we must prepare far war went through all England. And the news he brings us here is that he intends to keep England posted on what we are doing in Canada, and no one knows better than I do how badly it is needed.

"If one sends an article say, on the Asiatic immigration question, it comes promptly back. The editor says he likes one's style and the way one writes but would prefer something with a love story running through it, with scene laid preferably in, say, Tooting. Now de don't live in Tooting, we don't know anything about Tooting and what happens there is not of interest to us. (Laughter and cheers).

The Asiatic Question

"Now for one small instance may I take the Asiatic question. There is not a journal in England that realizes what that means to us, what is the real spirit in which we look at it. They say it is merely a matter of money and wages. It is more than that. Fundamentally that has nothing to do with it. There is a very big thing at the bottom of it. We are citizens of an empire, and we want to build up a white empire which is fit to compete with the best.

"In his Message our guest taught the people of England to prepare for war if they wanted peace. But I ask you how we can do that if we fill the country with a race of bachelors who neither breed nor fight and can never be assimilated by us. If it is necessary to pay more for a beef-eating race than for a rice-eating one, let us pay it. We may lack for servants and have to do things for ourselves, but in the long run the dominant race does things for itself.

"If I have read history aright, we have a great future, and one that should be like that of the mother country. She won her position because she was the great carrier on the Atlantic, and we must win ours because we must be the great carriers on the Pacific. Here there will be a greater carrying trade than the Atlantic ever had when the east has fully awakened.

"We have rivals, the keen Yankees just across the line at Seattle, who are the best business men in the world, except perhaps our own (Cheers). Our coal and iron is beter than their's, our timber is as good, but apart from that they have an advantage. They have numerous transcontinental lines, and they have eighty millions of people to our six. What we want is men. For God's sake, give us men, and British men.

C. H. Lugrin Seconds Toast

Rising to second the toast, C. H. Lugrin said, in part:

"I am glad, in response to request, to have an opportunity of seconding this vote of thanks. Perhaps it is not unfitting that a Canadian-born should second a toast proposed by an Englishman, though Mr. Wolley is as good a Canadian as any of us, and I fully appreciate all the sentiments which he has expressed, and especially his utterances on the Oriental question.

"I have had the opportunity of watching Mr. Dawson's work, and I wish to bear testimony to it, the spirit with which it is inspired, its thoroughness and success. He is doing a great work, not only for Canada, but for the whole Empire, and if we can do anything to help him, British Columbia should do it. Many have objections as a general rule to going so far afield to build up one's country, preferring to spend one's money nearer home, but if it will help to make his venture a success, I hope that British Columbia's contribution will be given gladly.

"The London Standard goes daily to a quarter of a million people, and they are the very kind of people who ought to know more about this country. No project has yet been suggested by which so many people will be reached. This is a case where success does not mean a money reward, and I think Mr. Dawson will have to be content with a great work well done." (Cheers.)

Mr. Dawson in Reply

In reply Mr. Dawson said:

"I don't want to keep you more than a minute, especially after the speeches we have listened to. As you may have noticed, I am no orator. A writer's work, training him as it does to express himself through a certain medium, is the worst possible training for a speaker. But you have said some very kind things, and I must say how deeply they have touched me. They are the kindest words I have heard in Canada, although a friendly hand has been extended to me all through my trip from the Governor-General and the ministers at Ottawa down.

"This Asiatic question is one which brings with it complexities and difficulties at which one stands aghast, but I feel that it is one which no outsider has any right to talk to you about, except to express a general wish that so beautiful a country should remain a white man's, if only because it is the most important part of the country which I believe will some day be the governing section of the Empire, and it would be terrible that it should be dominated by a mongrel population. But the matter is in the hands of the young democracies who have expressed themselves pretty strongly. But still I would remind you of the need of patience, because of the complications and perplexities to which I have referred. But I have said that no outsider should talk to you on the subject, and I am not going to now. When I was in Australia the same question came up, and I felt very strongly on the subject. So I can sympathize with your feelings.

"Once again I must thank you for the very kind way in which you have listened to me."

Loud applause greeted the speaker when he resumed his seat, the assemblage dispersing almost immediately afterwards.

The Association of Municipal Corporations are supporting a movement to secure that if the Ministerial status of the Board of Trade is raised the same principle ought to be applied to the local government board. A statement issued sets forth a variety of facts to show that the science and practice of local self-government have now attained to an importance which justifies the claim that the central authority should be of the highest order.

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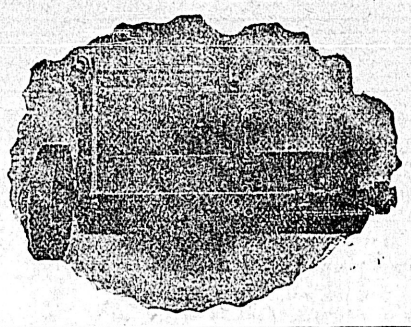

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CALEDONIA AVE.—On car line, 1½ storey bungalow, with all modern conveniences, basement with concrete floor, brick and stone foundation. Price $3,450. Terms.

CARBERRY GARDENS—Brand new 9-roomed house with every modern convenience, splendid location. Price $5,000. Terms.

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Powell Street 57x112 $1000	Superior Street 2 lots 60x120 Each $1800 the Two
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41 Government Street

A Cheap Residence

Eight Rooms—Brick and stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Stable, fruit trees. Lot 60x120. Central location

Building Cost $6000—Sale Price $4200

Terms $1200 Cash. Balance 1, 2 and 3 Years at 6 per cent.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

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SNAPS IN BUILDING LOTS

RICHARDSON ST.—Lot 60 x 120, close to Cook St., facing south. This is $100 cheaper than surrounding lots. Price $1,250

ALDERMAN ROAD—Full size lot for $225

DOUGLAS ST.—Full size lot, close to Burnside Road (south side) $800

DALLAS ROAD—Three splendid lots facing Park and Dallas Road, for, each.. .. ..$1,800

SOUTH TURNER ST.—Two fine lots, 50 x 110 each for $1,150

BANK ST.—Two full size lots, each $525

FORT ST.—Full size lot close to junction.. ..$800

FISGUARD ST.—Four lots close to Blanchard, at per lot.. .. ..$550

NORTH PARK ST.—Lot 50 x 140, for.. .. ..$700

BLANCHARD ST.—Splendid corner lot one block from City Hall, only.. .. ..$2,100

ELLIOTT ST.—Two extra large lots, splendid site for apartment house each, only.. .. .. ..$4,000 Adjoining lots held at, each, $5,000.

FRASER ST.—Several lots, easy terms. Each $400

GRANT & LINEHAM

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Money to Loan. Fire Insurance.

A Genuine Snap

$1600

Five room Cottage, three-quarters of a mile North from the City Hall, close to tram line, sidewalk, sewerage and water, situated on a good street, in good locality. The House alone is worth the amount asked for. The price includes both house and lots.

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092 614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 336

This Beats Paying Rent

This will interest you if you are paying rent—A Five-roomed bungalow now being built, hall, parlor 13x14, dining room 13x19, good-sized kitchen and pantry, two large bedrooms and bath. First class plumbing throughout; best of material and workmanship. This house on large lot can be had

On Easy Terms for $2500

We will guarantee cement walk and macadamized street.

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For Sale

Very fine house, Two large lots, large barn. Enquire about this at.....$4000

Some fine lots at $250, $300 and..... $400

Fine modern house and large lot.....$4000

TIMBER WANTED

We have a customer for a good Timber proposition. We want quotations and particulars

TIMBER WANTED

For Sale

Eight fine lots, good house and barn. This is good buying at.....$3000

Fine house beautifully situated, very modern and good buying at.....$4250

Some fine fruit farms at easy prices

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

Water Frontages

As the Spring advances the demand for Water Front Property increases, so no time should be lost in making selections. We offer in

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

6 acres, nice open land, sloping to south, with view of water, and being Lot 29. Price per acre.....$1,000

1 acre east of Wellington Street, Lot 48, fronting on Royal Bay (very choice). The price is.....$3,000

1 acre west of Nelson Street, Lot 48, on Royal Bay. Price.....$3,000

1 acre and over, 170 feet x 330 feet, west of Constance Avenue on Royal Bay. Price $3,000

2 Lots, Cottage and Boat-house, on Constance Cove. Price.....$2,500

Handsome 8-Room Dwelling, stone foundation, with large lot fronting on harbor. The price is.....$5,500

28 acres, Gordon Head, extensive water frontage, about 5 acres cultivated, abundance of fruit of all kinds, small cottage. Price.....$12,000

Several improved water front properties in same locality, at reasonable prices.

620 Fort Street TELEPHONE 30 Victoria, B.C.

INVESTIGATE THIS BEFORE BUYING YOUR SUBURBAN HOME

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

PORTAGE INLET—3 miles from centre of city. We still have for sale Three Water Front Lots of about 2 acres each; several 5 to 10 acre blocks of beautiful cleared meadow land, suitable for fruit, poultry and gardening at reasonable prices.

PHONE 1453. 1224 GOVERNMENT STREET. PHONE 1458.

Offers Wanted

Owner must sell at once eight large lots on Smith Hill, close to Hillside Ave. All good soil, no rock, high and dry, with Southern slope and fine view. We are going to accept the best offer made within next ten days. Set your own price. It costs you nothing to investigate and you may get a big snap.

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue Phone 1246

FOR SALE

Modern Seven Roomed House, overlooking Beacon Hill Park, Basement, Electric Light, etc. Good Garden. This property fronts on Beacon Hill and has an uninterrupted view of same.

Also

A few Pacific Whaling Co.'s shares, both Preferred and Common. Last year this company paid 23 per cent. and 16 per cent. on Common Stock, and this year 25 per cent. on Preferred and 18 per cent. on Common.

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

Ten Pacific Whaling Co. Preference Shares for Sale at 95. Ex. Div.

BOYD STREET, cor. Niagara. 60 x 100 ..... $1,500
BOYD STREET, cor. Niagara, 60 x 100, ... $1,200
NIAGARA STREET, 4 lots, 50 x 120, each $1,000
MARY STREET, Victoria West, near harbor, 60 x 120 ..... $600
CATHERINE STREET, Victoria West, facing harbor, 90 x 120 ..... $1,000

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 FORT STREET. MONEY TO LOAN. PHONE 697

731 Fort Street **HOWARD POTTS** Phone 1192

THREE BARGAINS

Five acres cultivated, 75 fruit trees bearing, 6-roomed house, stables, shed, etc. Frontage on Beaver Lake, only five miles from town, on good road. Price $2,000
Third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

New 5-roomed cottage, substantially built and well furnished, 2½ miles from town, barn, stables and fruit trees, etc., etc. Price $4,000
Easy terms.

New 4-roomed Bungalow, two miles from town, with furniture, stoves, bedding, etc., all complete and ready to occupy. Two acres of cultivated land with chicken house and 50 chickens, sheds, etc. Only, $2,000. Terms.

Two James Bay Snaps

A neat little cottage of four rooms, on full sized lot, 60x120 feet. There are 13 good fruit bearing trees on lot. Close to car line.

All for $1,600

Easy terms.

Five-roomed cottage, all modern and in excellent condition, lot 60x120 feet. Several fruit trees and berry bushes, and 200 strawberry plants.

Price $2,500

Easy terms

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062. LIMITED. 1238 Gov't St.

This is a Bargain

A Special Offer—New House

Large nine-roomed house, containing large reception hall, parlor, dining-room, small sewing-room, scullery, and pantry downstairs; four large bedrooms, bath and linen closets upstairs, extra large lot; near High School; a lovely home. Regular price, $5,500. We can shade this, with easy terms. See this house at once.

Phone 1462 **ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.** 106 Government St.

BRICK DWELLING—Containing Six Rooms, with half-acre garden and fine fruit trees—peach, pear, apple, etc. - **Price Only $3,000**
Easy terms given. For particulars apply to

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Only One Argument Necessary To Induce You To Always Buy

Ridgways TEA

Just Try It!

50c, 60c and $1.00 per Pound

AT ALL LEADING GROCERS

BIG BEND MICA

Company Making Preparations to Work Its Mines on Large Scale

Revelstoke, March 17.—J. F. Moodie, of Moodie Brothers, Calgary, was in the city on Thursday completing the final arrangements for the incorporation of the Big Bend Mica Mines Company, Limited, which company intends to commence operations in the Big Bend almost immediately. In an interview with Mr. Moodie the Mail-Herald representative was informed that the new company has secured twenty-six mica claims in the Bend in the vicinity of Big Mouth creek, northwest from Kinbasket lake and directly south from where Canoe and Wood rivers enter the Columbia.

Between 80 and 100 men will be at work on these claims this year, and supplies will be transported up the Columbia from Beaver just as soon as the ice allows. Later on in the spring when the steamship Revelstoke commences running, supplies, etc., will be taken up from Revelstoke, which will be the headquarters for the carrying on of the work. Mr. Moodie stated that the company hoped to bring out somewhere about $800,000 worth of mica this year.

Arrangements will be made for the establishment of a winter camp during the fall of this year. The claims cover an area of nearly 1,400 acres and are rich in mica crystals. The company will go into the venture with their capital fully paid up, and the prospects of a profitable year are very promising.

There will be a ready market for all the mica produced, the Canadian Westinghouse company and others being the largest consumers. The prices for sheet mica are the standard prices in New York, and in retail lots show good value. Some of the quotations are:

Sheets 2x6 inches	$ 4.30	per pound
Sheets 3x3 inches	5.50	per pound
Sheets 4x4 inches	7.50	per pound
Sheets 6x6 inches	11.00	per pound
Sheets 8x8 inches	16.50	per pound
Sheets 8x10 inches	17.50	per pound

Mr. Moodie stated that is was quite probable that a tramway would be constructed round Death Rapids which would facilitate the transportation of the products of the mines. This commencement of activity in the Bend country is very promising and argues well for the future.

Tramway Employee Burned

Vancouver, March 17.—An accident occurred at the Westminster avenue substation of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company on Saturday, by which an employee, Douglas Johnston, was severely burned on the face, arms and chest by the electric current. The man was making some changes with the wires when a short circuit was formed. Luckily the current did not pass through his body, but the flash of the short circuit inflicted the burns. Physicians were summoned, and after attention the young man removed to his home.

Progress at Nelson

Nelson, March 17.—Machinery houses and business firms report that orders were never larger than they have been this spring. These may be taken for indications of a busy summer and fall unless there should happen to be an unexpected drop in the price of metals. The hotels are full of new settlers coming into the country. A new directory lately issued shows a heavy increase in the population. If the present rate of increases is kept up Nelson, which six years ago, had barely a population of 5,000, will, with its immediate neighborhood, reach the 10,000 mark before the end of the year.

The Value of Chess

Dr. E. Lasker, the chess champion of the world, contributes to the Evening Standard an interesting article on "The Practical Value of Chess."

"A friend of mine remarked jokingly the other day," writes Dr. Lasker, "'The present parliament has few chess players. That is why it has no brains.' There is this sediment of truth in the remark that a chess player is endowed with a mental talent rarely met with in those not given to the pastime. As a music lover is emotional and a lover of pictures discerning, so has a devotee of chess a gift peculiarly his own—a fine sense of criticism. That instinct is outwardly shown by a wrinkle made by thought and an expression of the eye that I can recognize but not describe, and which, undoubtedly, betokens something like gentleness and modesty. His critical insight is made apparent by the speech of the chess player, which, without being at all eloquent—it lacks fire—is clever; also by a moderate success that always attends him in affairs and by an instinctive abhorrence of gambling.

"There is internal evidence of the chess-player's great powers of criticism in the nature of his pastime, in which apparently brilliant falsehoods that would pass in life unchallenged are mercilessly shown in their true light.

"Chess is, indeed, a fine engine of brain development. It is a game of which the purpose is to imitate the strategic actions of life, primarily of warfare. The rules do not much matter. Let the rook move so, the bishop so, the queen so, let the king be given such and such powers, let some other pieces be added, some more rules made—provided that both players have the same number of pieces, and hence the same power for action, we have a game that has the significant character of chess: evenness of opportunity. In such a game success can only come through prudence.

"The wisdom of strategic action has this distinction from scholarly wisdom: that it appeals strongly to our emotions. It is difficult to enthuse over the proposition of Pythagoras concerning the sum of two squares being equal to a certain other square, but a brilliant idea in warfare or in a lawsuit, or in parliamentary debate, or in some other contest immediately touches our imagination. We have a sympathy for the exploits of a strategist of whose struggles we are spectators that far outweighs our interest in the achievement of the intellect.

"This interest accounts for the amazing vitality of chess, and its vast extension, geographically. The game is as ancient as the siege of Troy, and is in no wise in its dotage. On the contrary, it is rapidly advancing in England, as in all the continents of the world. Colleges take it up, clubs are being formed every day, and young men take kindly to it, while old men find it a fountain of pleasure. Women are acquiring considerable skill in it, and their chess organizations, though only of recent origin, are not the least permanent of the institutions that they are now founding.

"The fact is that chess confers a benefit on mankind, easily recognizable by him who is under the spell of the game, besides capable of being reasoned out. It is a pity that chess is nowhere rightly taught. Everyone has to be his own teacher. That engenders great loss of time, and many stray from the right direction and lose themselves. A good book on the principles of strategy in chess or outside it would be a national asset of incalculable value."

New York's Servant Problem.

Employment agencies point to one peculiar phase of the servant girl problem that foreign women living in New York have to solve.

"Almost without exception they refuse to take a girl of their own nationality," said the manager of an uptown agency. "The comparatively few European women living here who are able to hire a servant when they first set up housekeeping in America are willing enough to take a girl from their own country, but those who arrive poor and after a few years reach the servant girl stage of prosperity, as so many of them do, insist upon hiring help from some other land. An Italian woman will employ a girl from anywhere under the sun except Italy, the German from any place except Germany, the Russian from any place except Russia, and so on through the list of countries represented. Of course this rule does not universally hold good. Now and then we have a customer who wishes to give some green girl from home a chance, but most of them follow the example set by American housekeepers. They, it is well known, seldom want to employ native American girls, on the ground that they are too independent and familiar. Possibly the foreign women find that with them their own countrywomen are equally self-assertive.—New York Sun.

Ravages of Tuberculosis.

From one-tenth to one-seventh of all deaths in New York State are due to tuberculosis, according to a report of the State Health Commission. There are fifty thousand cases and fifteen thousand deaths from it annually, and the economic loss inflicted by it in a year amounts to $70,000,000. The ravages of tuberculosis are considerably greater in New Yory State, proportionately, than in the damp, fog-laden, crowded city of London. New York has 15,000 deaths in a population of nearly 8,500,000 or one in 566, while London has only 7,000 a year in a population of 4,500,000, or one in 643. But both New York and London are far better off than Paris, the City of Light being in this respect one of the worst plague spots of the world. There are in Paris about 9,500 deaths from tuberculosis a year in a population of less than 2,800,000, or one in 295.

Women Suffer Agonies from Kidney Trouble

GIN PILLS CURE THEM

There is Mrs. Ripley, for instance. She suffered terribly with her back. It ached, ached, ached—all the time. Even in bed, it seemed as if she could not get easy. It finally became so bad that housework was impossible.

She certainly was a discouraged woman when she began to take GIN PILLS. And there isn't a happier, healthier woman in the Dominion than this same Mrs. Ripley to-day.

Williamsdale East, May 9th.

I cannot refrain from writing you the benefits I have received from Gin Pills. Before I had taken Gin Pills I suffered dreadfully with my back, and had suffered for twenty years. I have tried almost everything but got no relief until I got "Gin Pills."

I have taken six boxes and now I have not the sign of a pain or an ache in my back. I am now 48 and feel as well as I ever did in my life. There is nothing can hold a place with Gin Pills for pains in the back to which women are subject. Yours truly,

MRS. MILLANOR P. RIPLEY.

Mrs. Ripley had serious Kidney Trouble. And the sick kidneys were making her back ache—were giving her those splitting headaches—were sapping her strength—and dragging her down. GIN PILLS really saved her life. GIN PILLS cured her kidneys. She has been well ever since. GIN PILLS are a grand medicine for women.

Try them at our expense. Mention this paper when writing and we will send you a free sample so you can see for yourself just what GIN PILLS will do for you. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man. 91

50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers.

Mainland News

HINDUS ORDERED BACK TO HONGKONG

Will Be Carried There Unless a Successful Appeal to the Courts is Made

Vancouver, March 17.—There will be one grand exodus of Hindus tomorrow for Hongkong on the C.P.R. steamship Empress of Japan, or if they cannot be accommodated on that vessel they will leave on the next available boat, provided they are unable to knock out in the courts the federal order in council under which their deportation order was signed at noon today.

One hundred and eighty-three Hindus who arrived at William Head several weeks ago on the steamship Monteagle were detained there because of smallpox on the vessel, and did not reach Vancouver for examination till last Sunday, are the men ordered deported by Dr. Monro, federal immigration agent. The order, mandatory upon the C.P.R. to take the men back to the Orient, was signed upon receipt of instructions from Ottawa that all of them were excluded under the terms of the order in council requiring immigrants to come direct from land of birth or citizenship.

Tomorrow morning the Empress of Japan will leave for Hongkong, and should it be decided that no fight will be instituted in the courts to enable the Hindus to land some of them may go out on that steamship. It is not believed, however, that the C.P.R. will willingly carry the Hindus back to Hongkong, and it is fully expected that an appeal to the courts will be made on habeas corpus proceedings which will bring the order in council to a supreme and final test.

It has developed that 78 of the Hindus who reached William Head on the Monteagle arrived at Hongkong from Calcutta on December 29, 1907; they applied for transportation across the Pacific to Vancouver by the next C.P.R. boat sailing, but were refused on the ground that all accommodation had been taken by Chinese. The steamer they wanted to sail on left Hongkong with but 285 Chinese in her steerage, but no Hindus were accepted. The result was that these 78 were held at Hongkong for a month. The reason for their deportation is that the federal government holds that the delay at Hongkong was fatal to their claim to come to Vancouver direct from the land of their birth.

The reason for the deportation of the other 105 Hindus ex Monteagle is that Ottawa is not satisfied that they are the men who left Calcutta for Vancouver in the original instance—in other words the Hindus are unable to prove that they are the men who purchased in Calcutta transportation for Vancouver, and so they are in conflict with the provisions of the order in council.

But one turbaned passenger by the Monteagle, a Parsee, escaped deportation and only because he was booked through to New York and was accepted by the United States immigration officials for entrance to that country. All the other Hindus are now housed in the Dominion government detention shed on the C.P.R. wharf.

VICTIM OF DESPONDENCY

Thomas Simpson, of Vancouver, Makes An Attempt to End His Life

Vancouver, March 17.—Almost in full view of his father and a number of friends, Thomas Simpson, son of Mr. Simpson, of the firm of Greene & Simpson, undertakers, pressed a revolver to his head and fired. The shot glanced off the right side of the skull, but did not enter the skull, and it is to this fact that the young man owes his life.

The tragedy occurred in the undertaking parlors of Greene & Simpson last evening shortly after 7 o'clock, and the victim is now lying in St. Paul's hospital. He will recover. The motive for the rash deed can be attributed to nothing else than despondency arising out of unsatisfactory conditions.

Mrs. Simpson, mother of the young man, first learned that her son had secured a revolver, and fearing that he would do some harm advised her husband. The police were called in for the purpose of getting the gun away from him. In this they failed, and as he was pressing the gun against his head they stood back, fearing to advance for fear that the young man would shoot. It was while they were running around to the back door in an effort to come in behind him that the shot was fired. A first shot was fired into the air. The young man said nothing before he shot. He fell to the floor with a deep moan.

Thomas Simpson is about 25 years of age and married. He has had trouble of a domestic nature of late, and this too has tended to intensify the dissatisfaction under which he was laboring.

SAFETY FOR SCHOOLS

Vancouver Trustees Think Their Institutions Compare Well With Others

Vancouver, March 17, 1908.—At yesterday's meeting of the school board nearly every trustee expressed the opinion that few cities equal Vancouver in the protection afforded against fires in the various city schools.

Remarkable records established at recent fire-drills were presented by City Superintendent Argue. In response to an alarm the Roberts school was cleared in exactly one minute and forty seconds; and the time occupied in doing likewise at the High school was one minute and thirty-three seconds.

"The children are safer from danger by fire at the schools than they are in their own homes," emphatically declared Mr. McLennan.

Trustee Dougan agreed with this opinion, basing his observations on the impressions he had formed by a personal inspection of nearly all the schools between here and Winnipeg. He stated that the margin of safety in Vancouver was really higher than in any place he had visited. The same testimony had been offered by outsiders who had inspected the local schools. This was likewise the voluntary tribute paid Vancouver by the trustees at Victoria; and a visiting trustee from Winnipeg had also expressed similar sentiments.

MINING DEAL

Group of Claims on Seymour Creek Taken Over by Arizona Capitalists

Vancouver, March 17.—A mining deal of importance has just been concluded in the city. It embraces the Bank of Vancouver group of claims, situated on the main Seymour creek, near the west fork, and about twenty miles up from Burrard Inlet. The vendor is Joseph Saulter, well known in the Slocan mining country as one of the most successful prospectors hailing from that district. The parties acquiring possession of the property are a prominent syndicate of Arizona capitalists, whose intention is to develop the claims on an extensive scale.

The deal is in the nature of a bond and the figures are above $200,000, a substantial cash payment having been made to Mr. Saulter. The deal has been in progress all winter, three different parties of experts having been in to examine the property and test the ores. The third expert checked up the returns and work of the others and upon his report the syndicate at once concluded the deal.

The Bank of Vancouver group was located last summer by Mr. Saulter and the property has the earmarks of a huge proposition. The ore is copper, but carrying high values in gold. The ledge is upwards of two hundred feet in width and extensive prospecting on it all last summer demonstrated that the vein runs across the entire six claims. At the principal showing the ore is exposed on face of a bluff for fully eight hundred feet in height. It is a natural quarrying proposition, for the whole hillside is practically ore.

The property is easily reached from North Vancouver over the old Lillooet trail, which passes up Seymour creek and through the claims. The grade is gradual and the trail can be easily made into a wagon-road. At present it is blocked considerably with fallen timber and the government will be asked to have it put into passable shape. Representatives of the bonding syndicate are at present in the city awaiting the disappearance of the snow so that they may go in and commence development. The syndicate will develop on a large scale and will have a big force of men employed. They have plenty of money and are most enthusiastic over their deal. The proximity of the property to shipping points and the smelters makes it a snap for them.

The success of Mr. Saulter goes to prove that there are great natural riches lying adjacent and close to Vancouver, and it goes also to show that the prospectors from the Slocan country are fully alive to the situation. There have been a number of Slocanites as well on the coast within the past year, especially with timber, while others have picked up several very good mining prospects.

Chilliwack City Council

New Westminster, March 17.—The first city council of Chilliwack has been elected and the following have been chosen as aldermen: Jas. Monro, J. H. Ashwell, R. Marshall, T. E. Caskey, and T. H. Jackson. S. A. Cawley is the new mayor, who was elected by acclamation.

Granted Water Records

New Westminster, March 17.—The municipality of North Vancouver was granted records for 345 inches of water from various streams in the municipality yesterday by Commissioner Fisher. The water is to be used for a municipal water system.

Pioneer's Death

New Westminster, March 17.—Another pioneer of the Fraser Valley passed away yesterday when Adam Irving breathed his last at the family home at Maple Ridge, surrounded by a large number of relatives. The deceased was eighty-one years of age and came to British Columbia from Ontario over thirty-five years ago. He was a native of Ingersoll, Ont. He is survived by five daughters and one son. They are Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. Robert Wintemute, Mrs. J. W. Sinclair and Mrs. J. Irwin, of this city; Mrs. J. D. Fraser, of Vancouver, and James Irving, of Maple Ridge. The interment will take place in this city Wednesday.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Arrival of Principal McKay—Montreal Gentleman Donates Library

Vancouver, March 17.—Rev. John McKay, principal of the new Presbyterian college, who arrived today, announced that Frederick Vipond of Montreal had given a splendid library to the university.

Other members of the staff will be Rev. McGill, of Halifax, Prof. D. G. Fraser, Montreal, and Prof. R. Davidson.

MINES' OUTPUT

Ore Production of Boundary and Kootenay Districts for Past Week

Nelson, March 17.—Mines of southeastern British Columbia shipped last week in tons as follows:

Boundary, week, 24,440; year, 194,509.

Rossland, week, 4,674; year, 5[illegible],709.

East of Columbia river, week, 1,622; year, 26,577.

Total for week, 30,736; year, 280,165.

Smelter receipts: Granby, 24,440 and 194,509; Trail, 4,765 and 55,483; Le Roi (Northport) 1,444 and 17,940; others, nil and 5,730; total, 30,649 and 273,662.

Through the breaking of a small valve the whole of the water stored in one of the Llanelly reservoirs, estimated at 300,000,000 gallons, ran out into the sea.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GRANBY SMELTER

Company Contemplates Outlay of $200,000 for the Present Year

Phoenix, March 17.—The comfortable sum of about $200,000 represents what the Granby Consolidated Company is spending this year in improvements and enlargements at the company's smelting works near Grand Forks, including the new ore and coke bunkers now just about completed, and the machinery and structural steel work for the enlargement of the smelter proper.

A. B. W. Hodges, the local manager of the company, furnished the following details of the orders placed a few days ago for machinery and additional electrical and other equipment, which is all to be delivered in the early summer, and should be completely installed in the fall, giving the smelter a capacity of about 4,500 tons or more each twenty-four hours under normal conditions.

The blast furnaces of which there are now eight in the battery, are to be made four feet four inches longer than at present, making them twenty-two feet in length each. This will require thirty-two more water-jackets, making a carload. It will not be necessary to enlarge the furnace for this purpose.

The converter plant will be entirely renewed. At present the converter plant has just about all it can do to handle the product of the furnaces, even though operating at fullest capacity for twenty-four hours every day. The present stand of three converters are seventy inches in diameter, and a hundred inches in length, and the three new converter stands will be eighty-four inches in diameter and a hundred and twenty-six inches long each, there being also ten new shells. This will give a much greater capacity per shift than at present.

To make room for the enlarged converter plant the steel converter building will be lengthened eighty feet. The new converters will be electrically operated—the first of this type in the Boundary— and will be 25-horsepower electric motors.

In the blower building the engine capacity will be doubled. At present the engines have 500 horsepower capacity, and a new engine of 500 horsepower capacity has been ordered with a 500-horsepower motor to drive it. It will be of double-cylinder type, capable of furnishing 10,000 cubic feet of free air per minute, at fifteen pounds pressure.

To supply the additional blast headed for the furnaces necessitated by their being considerably lengthened, two new Connersville blowers have been contracted for, each having a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of free air per minute. To operate these blowers there will be four 150-horsepower electric motors, all the new motors to be of the Canadian Westinghouse type.

With the enlargement of the blast furnaces will also be required additional trolley engines to haul the feed cars from the coke and ore bins. Four of these trolley engines, each of 30-horsepower, are now on the way to Grand Forks from the makers in the East.

All of the above machinery has been contracted for with the explicit provision that it is for delivery on or before July 1. As soon as it arrives the work of installation will be at once started, one furnace being changed over and enlarged at a time. This will slightly cut down the smelting capacity for a short time, but when one or two furnaces are enlarged the increase in size will make up for other furnaces being out of commission temporarily, to undergo the same change.

Today the Granby smelter is the most complete plant of its kind in Canada, beyond all question, and is handling from 3,200 to 3,400 tons of ore daily. When the enlargements are finished in the fall, this capacity will be increased by upwards of a thousand tons per day. From this it is quite evident that the directors of the company do not anticipate that the price of copper will remain for any great length of time at the present low level.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

Why You Feel Lazy, Moody and Tired? We'll Tell You Why and Cure the Feeling.

The remedy is yours for the asking.

Dyspepsia bars the way to your attaining success, wealth and influence by clogging the wheels of your health machine. Your work suffers, energy wanes, perseverance flags.

In this age of hurry and bustle, where concentrated energy is essential to success, where the strong man wins and the weakest goes to the wall—you owe it as a duty to yourself, your family, your friends, to keep that God-given health you were blessed with at the start.

Why not make a fresh beginning, and at the expenditure of only 50 cents in the purchase of a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, find anew the joy of "living," the joy of "working," the joy of "strife."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the very elements which your stomach possessed when it was healthy—pepsin, diastase, golden-seal and others. By the action of these digestive ferments the dissolved food substances pass into the blood vessels and lymphatics, and so enter the general circulation.

Deprive the stomach of their assistance and your gastric juice becomes weak, you cannot enjoy your food, and you have trouble in your stomach after eating, you become moody, indolent, dispirited.

Remedy these defects by using Stuarts Dyspepsia Tablets, which assist nature by curing these ills. You need them to restore you to that active condition of body, mind and spirit which is the key to success, the road to wealth and the doorway of fame.

Sold at every drug store; price 50 cents. We are so convinced that once used you will never be without them, that we will send you by mail, free, on receipt of your name and address, a sample package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at every drug store.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B. C.

Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Head Master
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford.
Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., Lennoxville.
J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A. D. E. Belew, Esq., London University, late Royal Irish Regiment.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline, and Moral Training.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6, 1908.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Principals
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab, J. C. BARNACLE, Esq., London University

Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B.A., (Oxford), E. Cartwright, Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge), C. H. Jackson, Esq., B.A. New College (Oxford) and J. M. Eaves, Esq., Keble College, (Oxford).

Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket, and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston, R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.

UPPER SCHOOL — Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond Road.
LOWER SCHOOL — Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 13, 1908.

Apply
REV. W. W. BOLTON. Phone 1320

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park. Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Grade Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Spring term opens Jan. 6th.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Quamichan Lake School

A Boarding and Day School for Boys of 10 and over, situated on Vancouver Island, 2½ miles from Duncans, on the E. & N. Railway, and two hours run by rail from Victoria.

Boys are prepared for the English Public Schools, Canadian High Schools and Universities, and great attention is paid to games as well as studies by a most efficient English Resident Master.

The school, conducted on modified English school lines, under the control of a Board of Management, stands in its own grounds, on high gravel soil, overlooking the Lake, and about 2 miles from the sea, in a residential part of the district, removed from all town influences.

A number of English boys resident in the district attend as day boys.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

QUAMICHAN LAKE SCHOOL CO., Ltd.
DUNCANS, V.I., B.C.

SUMMER SESSION
In the
SPROTT-SHAW
BUSINESS INSTITUTE
536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Full Commercial Stenographic Telegraphy and Engineering courses.

Instruction Individual. Teachers all Specialists. Results, the Best.

Write for Particulars

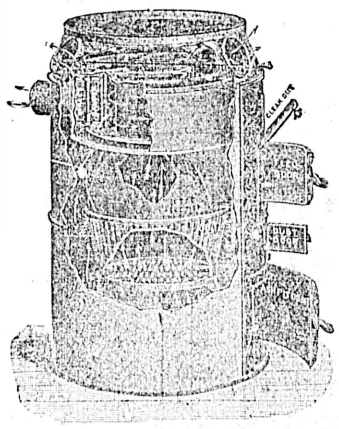
E. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal

NOTICE

All parties owning machinery, etc. on Old Albion Iron Works property must remove same at once and are hereby notified that such material is at owner's risk or damage on and after Monday, March 16th, when work will be commenced tearing down buildings and cleaning up above property.

J. GOODFELLOW.

Victoria, B.C., March 14th, 1908.



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SHEET METAL WORK

Agent
Gurney Oxford Furnace

1008 Broad St.

Next Pacific Club Entrance

P.O. BOX 545. PHONE 552.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

The New Grand

WEEK OF 16th MARCH

GEORGIA JOSEPH
Garoner and Maddern
Comedy Act "Too Many Darlings"

Katherine Nugent
Singing Comedienne.

PAUL M. RENA
Bell and Washburn
Musical Comedy Singing and Dancing.

Grace Tempest Trio
With James Dunn and Stanley Wagner.
Singing and Dancing Act.

Leonard and Ward
Character Change Comedians.

Thomas J. Price
Song Illustrator.
"A Little Cosy Flat."

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"The Bargeman's Child,"
"The Rolling Bed."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.
"The Jolly Robbers," by Suppe.

PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 16TH.

DON FULANO—The Horse with the Human Brain.

DELPHINO AND DELMORA—International Musical Travesty Artists.

STANTON AND SANDBERG—Broadway Comedians.

RANCE SMITH—Singer and Dancer.

THT RANDALS—The Musical Cowboy and Cherokee Blanche. Expert Sharp Shooters.

HARRY DE VEERA—Song Illustrator.

THE PANTAGESCOPE—In lastest Motion Pictures.

Arcade Theatre

572 YATES STREET

THE PASSION PLAY

GREATEST MOVING PICTURES EVER PRODUCED.

These pictures show the entire life of Christ from the Annuncfation to His Death and Ascension.

This is their first and last appearance in Victoria. If you overlook this chance you will always regret it.

HOLY CITY, ILLUSTRATED.

Over an hour's programme. Do not fail to attend. Every day this week from 2 to 10:30 p.m. Come in the afternoon if possible.

Admission ..... 10 cents

Miss Thain's Orchestra

The Orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Thain, which furnished the music for the Charity Ball given at the Empress Hotel, is prepared to furnish music for all occasions. Any number of instruments as desired. Phone: Miss Thain, 1570. 647 Fort Street.

BIG FIVE DAY RACE

For City Championship.
16th to 21st.

MON., TUE., WED., THUR., SAT.

Entries:
Cupid, Baldwin, Billy Hager, Jimmy Bentroid.

FANCY SKATING CONTEST

Tuesday, March 17th, prize awarded.

ADMISSION, 10c. - SKATES, 25c.

Wm. C. McTarnahan, Proprietor.

DRY CORDWOOD, STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVERNE

WOOD YARD, FORT STREET. TEL. 97

NOTICE

Application for Permission to Construct Wharf and Bunkers in Royal Bay.

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 115, the undersigned by petition dated this day have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the area plans and site of the following proposed works to occupy part of the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on All those certain parcels of land lying in the District of Esquimalt in the Province of British Columbia, known, numbered and described as Blocks two (2) and three (3) of subdivision of Section sixteen (16), namely:

A wooden wharf supported on piles and extending from high water mark outwards, a depth of two hundred (200) feet having a width of one hundred (100) feet, and having erected thereon, bunkers and conveyers for the handling of sand and gravel.

A plan of the said proposed works and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground to be occupied thereby have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of March, A. D., 1908.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Per GEORGE W. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

TENDERS

Tenders are hereby invited by the Vernon Jubilee Hospital for the erection and completion of new hospital buildings.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the secretary's office.

All tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque for $1,000, which sum is to be forfeited if person making tender does not enter into agreement as mentioned in specifications.

Sureties for $10,000, satisfactory to directors to be furnished.

Intending tenderers are asked to submit their names for listing, when the plans will be allotted accordingly.

Date for receiving tenders, noon, April 15, 1908.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. S. BATE, Secretary.

Vernon, B. C., March 12, 1908.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

ONCE MORE WELL

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" ALONE CURED HIM

Clarence J. Placey is a farmer of Ulverton, Que., known as a man of integrity and good judgment. He writes in no uncertain terms of the great benefit he derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a long standing kidney trouble.

Ulverton, Que.

I suffered for many years with kidney trouble, with bad pain in the back and all symptoms of disease of the kidneys. I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pill but nothing gave me relief and I was getting discouraged. I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so—and this medicine cured me when every other remedy failed. I used altogether fifteen boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset they give me relief and I am now practically well again, no pain in the back, no distress, and all the symptoms of severe kidney disease have entirely left me. I am very thankful to be once more well and I freely make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I suffered and to them I say "Try "Fruit-a-tives." 151

(Sgd) CLARENCE J. PLACEY.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.

Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

FRENCH MODEL

Ca la Grace

CORSETS

Toys Children Like Best

A hundred and thirty-two boys and seventy-two girls in a Parisian school were invited to describe their preferences in the way of toys. Among the former 31 voted for a railway train, 23 for tin soldiers, ten for steam engines, nine for building bricks and eight each for typewriters and mechanical horses. Forty girls—a substantial majority— declared without hesitation that a doll was superior to any other implement of recreation. The superchild seems happily a long way off. And as diabolo had only two boy and six girl supporters, of the 'Devil's Disciple' may still be called an infrequent object of the playground.—The Schoolmaster.

¶ There is always an insistent and steady demand for "something better." We have it in Semi-ready Tailoring—we show the most expensive cloths at half the old-time tailors' cost.

Semi-ready does not cater to the public capacity for quantity so much as at appeals to the desire for Quality.

¶ Spring-weight Overcoats in the distinctive Chesterfield type finished to your exact physique in 2 hours time, $20.

Better ones at higher prices, $25 and $30.

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

YATES STREET

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Victoria District Branch of International Association Holding Session

There was a large attendance at the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the Victoria district branch of the International Sunday School association, in the First Congregational church last evening. The auditorium of the church was filled and the several papers and addresses were greatly appreciated. The session was opened by a devotional service led by Rev. H. A. Carson. The chair was occupied by Rev. G. W. Dean, president of the Victoria association, who, after a few words of greeting to the delegates in attendance, introduced Stuart Muirhead, general secretary for British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mr. Muirhead gave a paper on the subject "What the Sunday School Association Stands for." There were, Mr. Muirhead stated, four things for which the association stood pre-eminently, organization, co-operation, education and evangelization. It has been claimed that the Sunday Schools are over organized, but it was not the purpose of the association to multiply organizations. The church is to blame for the large number of organizations. Had the church been more in earnest in its work, such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and temperance organizations would not have been needed. There are several links in this interdenominational chain; the world's association, the international association, the provincial, county and township associations. Each organization is independent but all are federated for mutual help and common work.

Need of Co-operation.

The world is daily coming to recognize more and more the necessity of co-operation. In the Christian church there is room for such and the Sunday school platform is broad enough to include all denominations and the spirit of co-operation is seen every where in the work of the association. The Sunday school is the most important factor in education. The religious training of the child is of the utmost importance and the association stands for making the Sunday school a real factor in the education of the young. It stands for a graded school; for good buildings; for Sunday school work and for teacher training. While education and training are most important, the main purpose of the Sunday school, Mr. Muirhead declared, is to win the scholars to the service of Christ.

"The Teacher's Responsibility" was the topic on which Rev. C. Burnett delivered an interesting and practical address. Without a sense of responsibility no teacher can do successful work. The teacher is responsible to God, to the child and is responsible for the right teaching of the scholar. The teacher must know what to teach and must know his authorities for the subject he teaches. He has the monopoly of the teaching of the bible as there is no such teaching in the public schools and in many homes the bible is seldom opened. The teacher has to capture the city of child soul and must do it by the eye gate as well as the ear gate. His teaching must be full of sympathy for the child and with the love of God in his heart.

Committee Appointed.

The following committees were appointed to report to the convention this evening: Nominating, N. Shakespeare, J. M. Compbell and W. B. Deaville; resolutions, A. B. McNeill, George Carter and J. W. H. King; ways and means, W. H. Parsons, J. Meston and Rev. A. E. Roberts; time and place, the association executive. general discussion of "How to improve the Sunday School" was indulged in and five minute talks were given by Miss Aubin who spoke on securing conversions; George McCandless on the topic of home study and George Carter on the adult class.

The second session will convene this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when Mr. Muirhead will again make an address and reports of the various departments will be received and considered.

Manitoba Member Ill.

Winnipeg, March 17.—Dr. McConnell, member of the provincial legislature for Morden, is seriously ill with appendicitis.

Winnipeg Polic Inquiry.

Winnipeg Police Inquiry.

barrister of this city, will be inquisitor at the police investigation, which opens on Thursday under Judge Myers.

Canadian Northern Progress.

Winnipeg, March 17.—The new Canadian Northern line, from Winnipeg to Regina, is being pushed along rapidly. When the work is finished passenger trains will run from Winnipeg to Edmonton via Regina.

St. Boniface Debentures.

Winnipeg, March 17.—St. Boniface city council has accepted an offer of 95.11 for $200,000 of 40-year 4½ per cent. debentures. The firm is Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto.

Much Farm Help Wanted.

Winnipeg, March 17.—At the immigration department one thousand applications have been received for farm laborers. Each day from 25 to 50 applications are being received, and men in the city and incoming settlers will find no scarcity of employment. At the present time 500 men are needed on the Portal branch, and everywhere farmers throughout the west are calling for men to assist in the farm work.

C. P. R. Toronto-Sudbury Branch

Montreal, March 17.—It is definitely announced that the new Toronto-Sudbury line of the Canadian Pacific railway will be opened for traffic on June 15. The company will then have a direct line of its own from Toronto to the Pacific coast.

Dividend Reduced

New York, March 17.—An unexpected outlay of half a million dollars made necessary by the new food laws, together with reduction of business in the latter part of last year, resulted today in a reduction from 7 to 5 per cent per year in the dividend of the preferred stock of the Corn Products Refining company.

Woman's Suspicious Death.

Quebec, March 17.—A Belgian woman named Vaurich, about 25 years of age, was found dead in bed today at the Victoria hotel here in peculiar circumstances. The woman arrived at the hotel last night, accompanied by two men, one a Belgian named Loore and the other a man from Levis. The latter registered for himself and the woman as man and wife. When the woman was found the man from Levis was missing, but he was arrested by Detective Walsh. Loore was also arrested.

Smallpox in Toronto.

Toronto, March 17.—Five new cases of smallpox has been discovered in a house on Chippendale avenue.

Fatally Burned.

Brantford, Ont., March 17.—Mrs. Joseph Smith is dead from burns received in a gas explosion at her house some days ago.

Killed by Fall of Coal.

Halifax, March 17.—Wm. Snow, 25 years old, was killed and Mr. Buckley seriously injured by a fall of coal in No. 5 colliery, Dominion Coal Co.'s mines, at Sydney yesterday.

Death of Priest.

Edmonton, March 17.—The death of Rev. Ernest Dorie, parish priest of Fort Saskatchewan, occurred at the general hospital this morning from typhoid fever.

Would Attend Tercentenary.

Calgary. March 17.—Lt.-Col. James Walker has applied for permission, by consent of the D.O.C., to take a squadron of the 15th Light Horse to the tercentenary exhibition at Quebec.

U. S. Senator Whyte Dead.

Baltimore, Md., March 17.—United States Senator Wm. Pinckney Whyte died at his home in this city tonight. Senator Whyte was stricken with erysipelas several days ago, and gradually grew worse until the end came tonight. Senator Whyte was born in this city in 1824, and had been in public life for many years. He had been governor of Maryland, and a number of years ago had filled an unexpired term in the U. S. senate. He had held many other public offices. Governor Warfield appointed him U. S. senator in 1908 to fill until the meeting of the present legislature the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman, and the current legislature soon after assembling elected him Senator Gorman's successor. He was the last survivor of the senators who voted against the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution.

Tag With a Floating Mine

Captain Lars Anderson, of the Norwegian tramp steamer Eklund, put into the port of Chefoo on the north China coast a while ago with a tale about how his ship had played tag with a floating mine and a typhoon out off the arm of the Liaotung peninsula. The experience of the Norwegian captain was novel only because it combined the typhoon and the floating mine. Other ships in the China Sea up between Shantung and Corea have struck the deadly engines sown by the Russians and Japanese alike during the war. Although the war has been over two years floating mines are still bobbing up in the paths of ships.

According to Captain Anderson the Eklund was out of Chinnampo, Corea, bound for Taku, when about 2 o'clock on the first afternoon the lookout on the bridge sighted the floating mine off to the starboard about half a mile ahead. The glass had been falling rapidly all afternoon and Captain Anderson knew that a typhoon was coming up out of the southeast. The roaring column of wind struck the Eklund within ten minutes after the mine had been sighted. For the next three hours Captain Anderson and his crew of twenty-six were casting dice with death every minute. If the typhoon didn't sink them they were certain that the mine would only one death would be quicker than the other. It was inky black all about and the rain fell in torrents. Captain Anderson and two sailors lashed themselves to the rigging away up near the nose of the boat to keep an eye open for the mine. The rest of the crew simply went below, and waited to hear the crack of doom.

The captain tied himself to the stanchions of the bridge where his hands could reach the engine room signals. He could not hear the voices of the lookouts at the bow, for the wind blew their words out to set, but he could faintly distinguish the two fingers through the whips of spray and the murk of the clouds. Before the storm had been on for an hour Captain Anderson suddenly saw both lookouts at the bow turn in their place and frantically signal, holding up their hands and pushing them away from them with the violence of desperation. Anderson promptly pulled the signal for reverse engines and although the boat was only going at halfspeed it slackened so suddenly that it began to lose head. The bow slewed, and then a great comber rose up alongside and crinkled high over the starboard rail. The captain cast one hasty glance at the wave and tried to right his bow so as to meet it. He wasn't quick enough. The wave came and with it the mine.

"There the thing sat on the top of the wave," said Captain Anderson in detailing the adventure afterward. "It looked like a hedgehog all curled up and asleep, with the glass prickles sticking out in all directions. To break one of those tubes of glass would be to set off enough guncotton to blow the ship in slivers.

"I saw the wave curl with the mine right at the crest, then it broke and came down over the starboard rail. About forty tons of water, more or less hit the bow and shoved our nose under until the water came up to the bridge.

"I thought we were never going to come up. And, sir, that mine went right over the boat on the top of the wave, passing so near the bridge that I could have reached out and touched it. It slewed off over the port rail and disappeared over the port rail and disappeared behind the ship."

That was all the captain of of the Eklund saw of the floating mine. When the typhoon passed he found the two lookouts still lashed to their posts, dead. Otherwise the ship and her crew were unhurt.—New York Sun.

Most people regard sugar and salt as the very antithesis of each other, so far is their effect on the organs of taste are concerned. Notwithstanding this, it is well known that the slightest dash of salt added to sweet coffee improves its flavor wonderfully. Professor Kuntz, at the Physiological Society of Berlin, definitely explained recently the sweetening of sugar by salt. The Professor finds by experiment that if a little salt water, so weak that it excites no saline taste, be mixed with solution of sugar, the result is extra sweetening, and he explains this by saying that the feeble salinity affords an increased sensibility to the sensation of taste.

As it was in a dangerous condition, a chimney 135 feet high, standing on the bank of the river Wandle, in Plough Lane, Wimbledon, was demolished by Mr. Larkins, the steeplejack.

Statistics show that there are now 20,407 elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for 7,012,525 children. The total cost of education for last year was £20,403,935.

IRISH CONCERT DRAWS A LARGE AUDIENCE

St. Patrick's Day Entertainment and Lecture Proves Successful Event

A decided success in every particular was the St. Patrick's concert and lecture given last night at Institute hall under the auspicies of the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Institute of this city. To the members of these organizations the greatest credit is due for the success of the event and their efforts were rewarded with an audience which filled the hall to overflowing and showed its appreciation of the various numbers by enthusiastic applause. Rev. Father Caine, whose ability as a lecturer is widely known, spoke for nearly two hours on "The characteristics of the Irish race," a subject which afforded him great scope and the many traits of the Irishman were eloquently and at times most humorously brought out.

The chair was taken by A. E. McPhillips, K. C. The musical programme consisting of numbers appropriate to the day, all being well known Irish airs, was thoroughly enjoyed and each number was loudly applauded.

A quartette "Killarney," by Messrs. Kinnaird, Redman, J. Morrison and R. Morrison was well rendered, the favorite air arousing the enthusasm of the audience. Miss Nyland's pretty solo, "Dear Little Shamrock," was delightfully rendered. Miss Nyland has a sweet voice which was heard to advantage in this pretty Irish air. J. G. Brown's "I'm off to Philadelphia in the morning," was given in his usual good style and he was forced to respond to an encore with the old favorite and well known "Colleen Bawn." Probably one of the most pleasing numbers of the programme was Miss Emma Sehl's "Come Back to Erin" with harp accompaniment by Mrs. Frank J. Sehl who also gave a harp solo, a grand fantasia of Irish airs. It is seldom that a harp is heard on the local concert stage, and Mrs. Sehl's proficiency on this instrument was received by unstinted applause. She is a perfect master of the instrument which she played with ease and grace, bringing out the rich tones in a manner which thrilled her listeners.

At the conclusion of the musical portion of the programme Rev. Father Caine, who was received with a burst of applause, was introduced by Mr. McPhillip, and spoke of the Irishmen's place in every department of human endeavor. The reverend father spoke for nearly two hours and the many humorous sketches which he gave of Pat were thoroughly enjoyed.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by a strikingly pretty tableau "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Regan posing and Miss Lillian Clark rendering the world famous song in excellent manner.

GOVERNMENT HEARS WATERWORKS CASE

(Continued from Page Three)

Mr. Taylor: "You can depend upon getting water upon a perfectly fair basis, and if we cannot agree together the matter can be settled either by arbitration or by the lieutenant-governor in council, and indeed by anybody at all, so long as the settlement is fair and just."

Mr. Oliver: "That is exactly all we want to get, and it is all that we ever asked for, and this is moreover all that I have to say on the subject."

B. C. Electric's Case

E. V. Bodwell, K. C.: "I regret very much that these proceedings as far as the B. C. Electric Railway Company is concerned, have taken their present form, and that anything like a hostile situation has been created, for as a matter of fact, the interests of the tramway company are in reality the interests of the city of Victoria, our interests being practically identical.

"Those who urge the unlimited right of the city to go into the power business, have lost sight of two essential elements from the business point of view. (1) That it is perfectly useless as a matter of business policy to enter into the electrical field or to construct the plant, which is absolutely necessary, in order to supply electrical power to the community, which is not already under the control of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, for which such a plant would entail very great expense upon the city, it would produce no revenue. The only practical electrical business, in this city is to be found in the field, which is now occupied by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, and which, in all probability will in the future be occupied by them. And our investment at the present time reaches the neighborhood of some $2,000,000. Now the expenditure of an equal amount would be merely the initial expense on the part of the city, while in the next place, and this is perhaps the most serious phase of the business question, the city would be obliged to duplicate all our transmission lines, in order to reach our customers, and to enter into active competition with us. And consequently the public money would be for years wasted in a foolish and most ruinous competition, which must continue until either the city was exhausted or the company went into liquidation.

"On the other hand, another appeal is made on the basis of a business proposition, that the only reason for the city going to Sooke lake is in order to secure a very large surplus of water which could be devoted to power generation purposes; and in this manner enlarge the city's revenue. That argument need not, however, be applied in that way, for we not only are but always will be ready to take over any surplus of water that the city may have on hand and to give the corporation a perfectly fair price for it, in which event, instead of making a loss, the city would make a profit.

Interests Identical

"I repeat that viewed from the purely business point of view our interests and the interests of the city of Victoria are identical, and if the city will protect our interests then the British Columbia Electric Railway company will be prepared to extend, and to a very considerable extent, its business. Indeed the plans are now being formed in order to provide for very large extensions of the company's system, and I may say that if the company was assured that its expenditure would receive adequate protection, no hesitation whatever would be shown on the part of the company in carrying these plans into practical effect, as rapidly as this can possibly be accomplished, for we would find no difficulty whatever in getting the necessary capital. But on the other hand if the city holds this threat of interference over us and attempts either to destroy or to injure our business, we will naturally not be disposed to invest much more money in the undertaking.

"Now, what would the city gain by having this power provision inserted in their bill? Or by entering into competition with us with no great practical good in sight? While on the other hand the business is now in the hands of a first-class company, and in the end if the city should decide upon municipal ownership it will be able to acquire an already established, going concern.

Why Hamper the Company?

"It is perfectly plain that the city is not in a position to enter into competition with this company, while in all probability it will be years before it will really be in a position to acquire such a well-managed and successful property as the British Columbia Electric Railway company owns at the present moment. And why, I well may ask, should this company be hampered on merely theoretical grounds and discouraged in its desire to extend, as well as to improve their undertaking? After all this is not in the public interest, and it is not well advised.

In regard to the agreement which was entered into in 1885 between the city and Messrs. Warren, Higgins, Shotbolt, Grey and Hunter for the undertaking of a general electrical business, a franchise for fifty years was granted in section 12 of the act, while in clause 14 it is stated that nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to confer or be construed so as to confer exclusive electrical street transportation privileges. And consequently we agree that we could have no objection to the granting of the same privileges to any other corporation, but we further contend that this clause cannot be so construed as to permit the city of Victoria to enter into competition with this company, because at the time when this agreement was made municipalities had no power to enter into the electrical business. And this power did not come into the municipal act until 1891, so the law did not then permit of it, and the city merely reserved the right to grant the same privilege to some other company.

Contrasted Competition

Private competition is indeed one thing, but competition with a municipality where every ratepayer becomes a shareholder is another and an entirely different thing, and a company, if such an occurrence was probable, would naturally hesitate about entering upon such an undertaking. And accordingly we have insisted and most properly insisted that it is not at all advisable that the public money should be used for any such purpose. The agreement in question was embodied in the act of 1894, in which the city and the corporation of the National Electric Tramway and Light company, limited, now, however, described as the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company, limited, joined.

The B. C. Electric Railway company subsequently was organized and took over the obligations while they understand that they they were in addition taking over the privileges of the old company, and in these circumstances this company has expended a very large sum of money and supplied an efficient electric traction and lighting service. The company has obtained power at reasonable rates, and has furnished lights over the whole city.

Enterprise Well Conducted

It is further admitted, and was so stated before the committee, that the enterprise is well conducted. It has not even been suggested that the company has been acting unfairly, while as is well known it employs only white labor and pays good salaries.

Hon. Mr. Bowser—Was the present company formed in 1895-6?

Mr. Bodwell—It was organized in 1897.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—You say the company thought that they were taking over all the privileges of the old company?

Mr. Bodwell.—They did take these over. The Consolidated Railway and Lighting company was merged into the British Columbia Electric Railway company.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—And under these powers you are operating the undertaking?

Mr. Bodwell.—Yes, under all these powers.

Mr. Taylor.—Was this not done under a mortgage? Was there not some trouble? and the bondholders sold out to the present company?

Mr. J. Buntzen. The former company went into the hands of receivers.

Mr. Taylor.—Its affairs passed under the control of the bondholders, who sold out to the present company.

Mr. Buntzen.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Do you deny the 50-year agreement, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. Taylor.—Oh, no, no.

Hon. Mr. Bowser,—There is no question either of supplying power to the city?

Mr. Bodwell.—We were incorporated with all these powers, which belonged to the old company in the different districts.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Was there anything to show that the city might not compete with you?

Mr. Bodwell.—Any private company could be authorized to compete with us.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—But was there any contract with the city that the city should not compete with you?

Mr. Bodwell.—We say that this is essentially the fact, because the city at the time when the agreement was originally made and when they gave us the franchise for 50 years had no power to go into the electrical business.

Mr. Taylor.—That was the case at the time when the agreement was originally made, but it was not the case when the act was passed.

Municipalities Empowered

Mr. Bodwell: "The act merely ratifies and confirms the agreement and makes its provisions binding on all parties. In 1891, however, a rather imperfect clause was inserted in the Municipal act by which in its widest construction municipalities generally were empowered to go into the power and light business. But on the other hand the city has agreed that we should become possessed of this 50 year franchise, and in order to succeed in their present design they must contend that they can invoke the powers of the general public act for the purpose of derogating from this agreement, which with the city's full consent, was made binding by a private act. And this would certainly raise a very serious question."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "When was the Municipal act first amended in this direction?"

Mr. Bodwell: "In 1891."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "And your act was passed in 1894?"

Mr. Bodwell: Yes; but our agreement date from 1885, while its conditions were imposed on the city through a private act in 1894."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Notwithstanding the provision which has been mentioned in the Municipal act?"

Mr. Bodwell: "Yes, and to succeed the city must invoke the powers of a private act."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Would not your company object to such a proceeding under the act of 1894?"

Mr. Bodwell: "Most certainly they would."

Mr. Bodwell: The British Columbia Electric Railway company is now paying six per cent dividends, but this has only been the case. during the last few years. It is however now undoubtedly a good investment, on which we have already expended $2,000,000 and if the city will agree to protect our capital the company on its part is ready to spend a large sum of money here which will most assuredly benefit the city in the further extension of its lines. While this side attempt on the part of the city to checkmate and interfere with us will not benefit the city in any way whatever, and if the company has this club held over its head, and is not by this, then by some other council much mischief will ensue, and both parties to the transaction will suffer.

Municipal ownership, as a matter of fact, is at the present time, going rapidly out of favor. And if it made headway anywhere it was certainly in the city of London, where the Progressive party involved the city in tremendous expense. But only a year ago the citizens of that great metropolis rose up and overthrew that party, upsetting all their plans. Municipal ownership was not a success in London, and it is also not a success in Glasgow, in spite of all that is said to the contrary. But give us real protection for our capital. We are an efficient company, a well organized and well equipped company, and, as a matter of pure business, we will be bound to bring down our rates to the lowest possible figures.

(To be Concluded Tomorrow.)

An Old Inn Closed.

The old Ship Tavern at Greenwich has closed its doors and Americans who have journeyed that way, coming from London by water for a whitebait dinner at the ancient inn, will grieve to know that they can never more repeat the delightful experience, says the Bellman of Minneapolis.

Dickens was fond of the Ship Tavern and both gave and received many dinners there, revelling in the atmosphere of the old place, which was suggestive of the best sort of good fellowship. Here (continues The Bellman) with George Cruikshank, Marryat, Proctor, Hood and other congenial companions he passed many happy hours, returning homeward in a condition of the greatest good humor with himself, his friends and the world. It was at a fish dinner at Greenwich that Dickens and Douglas Jerrold met for the last time.

Many harmless ghosts haunted the old tavern; shades of departed authors, artists and public men, but, of all, none was more real and immortal than that of sweet Bella Wilfer, who never existed except in the imagination of Dickens. When the charming Bella was married to John Rokesmith, as told in Our Mutual Friend, the occasion was celebrated by a fish diner at the Ship and Dickens describes it in his own inimitable manner.

Here at the little table in the bow window overlooking the dingy river made golden by the romance of the moment sat John Rokesmith and his pretty new wife and the Cherub. Take up Our Mutual Friend and revive the memory of the charming scene as Dickens alone could depict it, and you will be sorry that the next time you go to London the pleasure of visiting the identical spot will be denied you.

It is a pity that the old place has been obliged to close. The reason for its downfall was the coming of the newer fashions. The modern diner no longer cares for the old-fashioned comfort and the quiet, homely, shabby surroundings of such peaceful places but desires to feed himself grossly in palaces of gilt and splendor, where the band plays unceasingly and all is gorgeousness and display. He no longer takes the trouble to go where, served to well cooked dishes by a silent waiter, he may eat and dream in the company of gentle and friendly memories and be at peace.

Mr. F. Holmes Beach thus describes the last dinner he ate at the Ship Tavern.

"An old-fashioned waiter came majestically to take our orders. There was none of the glib eagerness of the modern waiter made in Germany. We had fish soup to start with—real fish soup; then whitebait, beautifully fried, crisp, hot, delicious, as one seldom gets it. After that came various fish dishes —sole, lobster cutlets, shrimp patties.

"The wine, like the tavern, was old and very good. We were a merry little company, and afterwards we sipped our coffee and liqueurs and watched night falling over the river like a cloudy mantle, blotting out the ugliness and hiding the dirt. In the dim grayness the romance and the memories of the place enveloped us. Ghosts walked by the river side and conversed with us, ghosts who had in their time eaten fish dinner, quaffed good wine, and dined in good company."

The "Babes in the Wood?"

The legend of "The Babes in the Wood" was a disguised recital of the murder of his young nephews by Richard III. This can scarcely be doubted from the general resemblance of the ballad to Sir Thomas More's and Shakespeare's account of the foul deed. Throughout the tale there is a marked similarity to several leading facts connected with Richard III. and his brother's children, as well as a singular coincidence between many expressions in the poetical legeand and the historical details of the time. Among other evidences adduced in the Appendix to Halstead's Life of Richard III. is that of a rude representation of a stag surmounting the black-letter copy of the ballad preserved at Cambridge —a hind or female stag being the badge of the unfortunate Edward V.

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WANTED—Capable woman for general housework; (no washing); small family in country, (Saanich). Apply in first instance, Mrs. Macfarlane, Sylvia St., James Bay. m15

WANTED—A first-class Ladies' Hairdresser at once at Mrs. Kosche's, 1105 Douglas Street. m15

WANTED—Girl or Woman for general housework. Apply: Mrs. W. Mitchell, Keatings P.O., Saanich. m11

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted for general work; no washing; small family. Apply Mrs. Macfarlane, Sylvia street, James Bay. Telephone 264. m8

GIRLS WANTED at Corner Yates and Broad—School of Design and Dresscutting—to learn quickest method in the world. Anyone can learn. We cut patterns to measure. m1

WANTED—A good nurse girl for two children. 26 Dallas Road. f20

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—At once, an agent to represent the North American Accident Insurance Company in Victoria and immedite vicinity. Excellent opportunity for live man. Apply to Head Office for Western Canada, 510 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. m17

WANTED—Young man to work on farm; comfortable home. Colonist Box 760. m17

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter; commission or salary; $90 a month and expenses, $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you; no experience needed; write for particulars. Salus Medical Co., London, Ont. m17

WANTED—At once, strong boy for painting, etc. Apply 441 Kingston St. m17

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont.

WANTED—Local agent for the Western Canada Fire Insurance Company, Limited. (Non-Tarriff) apply to D. H. Rice, General Agent for B. C., 132 Hastings St., East, Vancouver, B. C.

GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A BRIGHT INTELLIGENT GIRL would like to exchange her services for her board and lodgings while attending school. References exchanged. 720, Colonist Office. m15

A STRONG GIRL of eighteen, nicely reared, would like employment in a good family. References exchanged. 720, Colonist Office. m15

LADY would like position as companion, or care of invalid. Address or apply at 1340 Johnson St., City. m12

EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE seeks position. Apply: Box 430, Colonist f25

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Situation by steady, good salesman, charge store or other responsible position; good references; town or country. Box 752, Colonist. m17

MARRIED COUPLE (English) want work; farm or otherwise; both willing and industrious. Box 676, Colonist. m13

CARPENTER wants work, jobbing. 660, Colonist. m11

WANTED—Painting by day or job. Box 338, Colonist. f18

CAPABLE GARDENER requires situation; good references. Apply Box 325, Colonist. f16

WANTED—Situation as butler; experienced and best references. 285 Colonist. f14

WANTED—Educated young man wants work, experienced office man and salesman. Excellent references. If you need a hustler, faithful, intelligent and not afraid of work, please write to 254, Colonist. f12

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

NICELY furnished front room, modern, private house; 1007 North Park. m17

FOR RENT—Newly Furnished Rooms, one block from City Library; on car line; all modern conveniences. 1420 Blanchard. m17

TO RENT—Suites of two furnished housekeeping rooms. 120 Vancouver street. m15

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Near corner of Esquimalt Road and William Street, Victoria West. Dining room, bedroom, bathroom (with hot and cold water) and kitchen. Terms $20 a month. Apply on premises to Kate McKenzie. m15

TO LET—Large Front Bedroom, with or without board; use of piano and phone. 523 Vancouver Street. m14

PRINCE RUPERT HOUSE, Bastion Square. Furnished housekeeping and single rooms. m14

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with or without board. 725 Vancouver St. m11

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms in best rooming house in the city—"Fairview"—520 Menzies Street, opposite Parliament Buildings. m7

FOR RENT—Nicely Furnished Rooms, heated; bath; phone; use of sitting room and kitchen. 1189 Yates St, m4

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, or for light housekeeping; also table board. 1903 Quadra Street. Phone 250. m1

TO LET—Single or en suite, with or without board, beautifully furnished rooms, also large, airy unfurnished rooms. "Maplehurst," 1937 Blanchard street. f27

TO LET—Furnished Rooms, 949 Fort Street. f23

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House.)

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Oak Bay district, new house, 8 rooms and reception hall, bath and toilet, 100 feet frontage, planted with choice fruit trees; good terms; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 750, Colonist. m17

FOR SALE—Three-roomed house, five minutes from car, lot 60x120, good well, chicken house with good run, will hold 200 chickens; good living for anyone interested in poultry; price $1,000. 722, Colonist. m15

FOR SALE—Ladysmith street, two room house; furniture, electric light, sewer, water; lot 30x140 feet. Price $700. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Building, Government Street. m15

FOR SALE—Five room house; bath, pantry, electric light, sewer; rents for $18 per month. Price $2,550. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Building, Government street. m15

FOR SALE—One lot on Manchester road, 54x135 feet. Price $600. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Building Government street. m15

FOR SALE—Seven roomed House, nearly completed, on South Pandora street; bath, sewer, etc. George Brook, Maywood P. O. m15

FOR SALE—50 acres of land at Cordova Bay; eleven acres cleared; close to summer resort. W. R. Gosling, Mount Tolmie. m15

VANCOUVER PROPERTY REGISTER (free)—Illustrated maps, etc; 2,000 marine residences. suburban bungalows, small acreage, lots, farms. Goddards, Auctioneers, Vancouver. m13

FOR A QUICK SALE—Cheap, three first-class building lots on Garbally road, near Government street. Will sell separately or together. Apply Postoffice Box 495, City. f28

ALBERNI—Best buy in all Alberni. 320 acres, Lots 146-144, adjoin, $55 acre (not lot). Above is a splendid well-known property (Saunders Estate) and most suitable for sub-division, nearest 1 mile from Alberni. Splendid soil, not heavily timbered, many alder bottoms. Would divide at $60 acre. Terms ¼-cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 6 per cent. Exactly as advertised. Thomas Kitchen, Nanaimo, B.C. f21

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Light Saddle and Bridle, good condition, with irons and spurs complete. Write G. L., Beaumont Post Office. m17

FOR SALE—Great Grandfather Clock, very old (French make) good timekeeper. Apply 815 Gordon St. m15

FOR SALE—Buggy, Harness and Ladies' Saddle. Apply: 367 Garbally Rd. m13

FOR SALE—16-foot boat, good beam, suitable for sail or engine. Apply Esquimalt hotel. m12

FOR SALE—"Model K" 4-cylinder Winton Touring Car, good as new. Apply: P.O. Drawer 629, City. m11

FOR SALE—Smart Dog-cart, almost new, rubber tyres, English make; cost $600; price $200. Apply: Box 594, Colonist.. m6

FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Buggies, second-hand Delivery Waggons, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calved Cows, and one yoke of Oxen. Apply: 642 Discovery Street—I. J. J. Fisher. f23

FOR SALE — Farm Wagon, Spring Wagon and Mowing Machine, etc. Yew Tree Farm, Millstream. f20

TO LET—RESIDENCES

TO LET—At Shawnigan Lake, nicely furnished 5 roomed cottage, with good stable, etc., 1st May-1st September, $25 a month. G. T. Maurice, Shawnigan Lake. m17

TO RENT—Three-roomed Cottage near the sea, with two good chicken houses. Apply: G. F. Weir, Metchosin. m15

TO LET—9-roomed House. Enquire: 37 Menzies Street. m13

TO LET—Two Houses, 7 and 9 rooms respectively; all modern conveniences. Apply: 367 Garbally Rd. m13

TO RENT—Furnished, for one year or less, one of the finest homes in Victoria. Families without young children preferred. Apply The B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., Government street. Victoria. ja21

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ABLE ATTORNEY and barrister would like to hear of an opening in British Columbia. Advertiser is a member in good standing of the bar of Montreal in province of Quebec, where he has been in general practice for eight years. Highest references from bench and bar, from financial and banking institutions and from university governors. Address F. C. Saunders, Barrister, Bell Telephone Building, Montreal. m4

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Young mare, Suffolk Punch, foal May 8th. Jas. A. Hoy, Cobble Hill. m17

FOR SALE—Gentle driving horse, together with buggy and harness. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 922 Government St. m17

WANTED—Horse for delivery wagon. Apply McDonald's Grocery, Oak Bay Junction. m17

FOR SALE—Three Heifer Calves. Mrs. Jacques, Canteen Rd., Esquimalt. m17

FOR SALE— Will sell Team of Shetland Ponies and outfit, or trade for quiet driver. C. W. Blackstock, 632 Yates Street. m15

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Rocks from 1908 prize stock, $2.00 per 13; Utility, per 13, $1.00. E. Miller, 304 Mary Street, Victoria West. m15

FOR SALE — A few good Driving Horses. B.C. Market Co., Ltd. m15

FOR SALE—Good Cow, due 20th; Irish Setter dog pup, 5 months, and 4 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. W. H. Peter, Maywood P.O. m15

FOR SALE OR HIRE—5-year old Horse 1500 lbs. W. R. Gosling, Mount Tolmie. m15

FOR SALE—Steady driving Mare, Harness and Top Buggy—$125 for quick sale. Apply: 2626 Second St. m14

FOR SALE—First-class Cypher's Incubator, all the latest improvements, 10 dozen capacity. A snap—$10. 679, Colonist. m12

FOR SALE—Mare, 1,300 lbs. 4 years; good worker and sound; $225. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna. m10

FOR SALE—Graded yearling Clyde colt; also 1 pony. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 992 Government street. m8

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs—$1.50 and $1.00 for 15; (Moore & Hodgson's strain). H. C. Connor, Hagans P.O. m3

FOR SALE—500 single comb white legrorns; some prize winners. Wm. Caldwell, Salt Spring Island. f29

Advertise in THE COLONIST

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES,
44 Fort Street.

PORTAGE INLET

107 Acres fronting on Inlet, 40 acres cleared, cottage and barn worth $2500, young orchard. Splendid property for sub-division. Would make a fine site for school or country club. Only $22,000.

TIMBER

We have several choice blocks of timber for sale.

FRUIT LANDS

We have a block of over 800 acres of splendid fruit land in Kootenay District. Would divide well into 5 and 10-acre tracts. Will be sold at a bargain.

OAK BAY

ACRE LOT—This is the choice property of the district, within stone's throw of the sea and one minute from car line. Grand view of Mt. Baker and the sea, and handy for the Golf Links. Investigate this.

ISLAND ROAD SUBDIVISION—Large lots located near Golf Links.

FOUL BAY ROAD—We have several choice pieces of property on Foul Bay Road, south from Oak Bay avenue.

LINDEN AVE.—Splendid lots on Linden avenue at $1,500 per lot.

COOK STREET—Cor. Fairfield road, large lot, $2,000.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

LEE & FRASER

11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

NORTH PARK STREET, near Cook, 6 roomed Cottage, now vacant, can be had for $3,000 on very easy terms. This property is well worth the money and has a very large lot running from street to street.

COLINGWOOD STREET—3 lots, very large. Only $1,100.

PRIOR and BLACKWOOD STREETS—Lots very cheap and on easy terms.

OFFERS WANTED—for two lots, corner of Chanbers and Cedar Hill Roads, size 88 feet by 187. Can be had cheap.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—Money to loan on approved security at current rates, also good acreage for sale. Established 1890.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

Limited.
1212 Broad Street.

LOT on Duchess Street, 60x120. Cheap at $475.

FINE RESIDENCE and two lots on Belmont avenue. $9,000.

MODERN DWELLING HOUSE—Lot 60 x 120, close in; only $4,500.

TWO STOREY RESIDENCE—James Bay district; $3,000.

4 ACRES of Choice Fruit Land near the city for $1,400.

FOR SALE—Ginger Beer Factory.
Call and inspect our list of farms.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—To rent, an unfurnished house, 20 to 30 rooms, near business district. 757 Colonist. m17

WANTED—By an elderly gentleman, before May 1st, a Large Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with bathroom attached, hot and cold water; would require breakfast; must be within easy reach of Oak Bay car line. Address: P.O. Drawer 718. m17

WANTED—To rent on yearly lease, a small farm on Island, near coast preferred, or good trout fishing. A. E. Pilling, Salmon Arm. m17

WANTED TO RENT for three or four months, Small Furnished Cottage or Suite of Rooms. Box 705, Colonist. m14

WANTED—Large well furnished house, in good location, from 1st June to 1st October. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. m8

WANTED—From the 1st May, for one year or longer, a Furnished House in Victoria, for a family of five. Address, giving particulars of situation, rent, etc., to James, P.O. Box 665, City. m7

NOTICE

In the Estate of Frank H. Eaton, deceased, Intestate.

All persons indebted to the estate of the above named deceased are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness forthwith and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned duly verified, on or before the 18th day of March, 1908.

YATES & JAY,
546 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Leslie S. Eaton, Administrator.

CIVIC NOTICE

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 23rd day of March, next, at 4 p. m., for $100,000 of debentures of the corporation of the city of Victoria, being the first issue offered of the $619,000 debentures authorized by the "Water Works Loan By-Law, 1908." Said debentures are of the denomination of $1,000 each and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, payable half-yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., Montreal, London, England, or New York, U. S. A.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay to the corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the date of the debentures and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, February 26, 1908.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Morris & Lee, carrying on business as commission, fruit and produce merchants at number 531 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, was dissolved on the 18th day of February, 1908. All debts due to the said firm are payable to the undersigned, John W. Morris, at number 531 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., and the said John W. Morris will pay all debts due by the said firm.

Dated the 26th day of February, A. D. 1908. J. W. MORRIS.

FOR SALE

60 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres. Cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses in good condition. On easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent $130 per month.

For further particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

22 Bastion street. Victoria.

Farm Lands

ARE OUR SPECIALTY

A Few Income-Producing Properties are:

160 acres, 30 acres cleared	$4,000
840 acres, well improved	$17,000
600 acres, sheep ranch	$11,500
600 acres, sheep ranch	$30,000
200 acres, dairy farm	$20,000

MONEY TO LOAN.

Grubb & Company

1214 Douglas Street.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the Easterly Half of Lot 636, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title to above land issued to Peter Levelle on the 6th day of February, 1905, and numbered 10822C.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 19th day of February, 1908.

NOTICE

The bridge at Craigflower, over Victoria Arm, is closed to vehicular traffic until further notice.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 9th March, 1908.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we intend making application at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for a transfer from us to Elizabeth Dennison of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail in the premises known as the "St. Francis Hotel" at the corner of Yates Street and Oriental Alley, in the City of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 14th day of February, 1908.

A. D. ROLPH,
GEO. W. WEEKS.

TO THE BOARD OF LICENSING COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

I Hereby Apply for a transfer of the Shop Liquor License held by Messrs Fell & Co., upon the premises corner of Fort and Broad Streets, in the City of Victoria, to Messrs. Owen Copas and George Thomas Young, of this city.

Dated this Ninth (9th) day of March, 1908.

FELL & CO.,
Percy Wollaston, jr., Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Penny, Widow, late of 31 South Park Street, Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 13th day of April, 1908, full particulars of claims, verified by Statutory Declaration. After such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1908.

M'PHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN
Of Davie Chambers, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executor.

CIVIC NOTICE

A meeting of those interested in Ross Bay cemetery will be held in the city council chamber, City hall, on Thursday, March 19, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of caring for the plots in the cemetery on the "Perpetuity Plan."

The cemetery committee will lay before the meeting the details of this system for caring for and beautifying cemetery plots.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., March 10, 1908.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is Hereby Given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Henry Finlayson, late of Victoria, British Columbia, deceased, who died on the 1st day of February, 1908, and whose Will was proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 4th day of March, 1908, by Jane Finlayson, of Victoria, aforesaid, the sole executrix therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the said executrix at the office of the undersigned, her solicitor, on or before the 9th day of April, 1908.

And Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William Henry Finlayson, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which she shall then have had notice and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

A. S. INNES,
Solicitor for the said Executrix.
Law Chambers, Bastion St., Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Joseph Lucas of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant Streets, in the City of Victoria, B.C., and known as the Commercial Hotel.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1908
(Signed) SAMUEL SHORE.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

DAVIS—On the 16th inst., Mrs. T. R. Davis of 612 Battery street, of a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
(Too late for Classification)

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas and Buff Orphingtons; 13 per setting, $1.00; 556 Superior St. m18

FOR SALE—Lots 5, 6, 7, Monterey Ave., adjoining Maddocks lawn. Apply Owner, 465 Belleville St. m18

WANTED—Ten dozen laying hens. Apply Strand hotel, Johnson St. m18

FOR SALE— A two-cylinder Ford Runabout, in good order. Apply 815 Gordon Street. m18

ART CLASSES.—Mrs. Daniell, late student of the Royal Academy, receives pupils for the study of drawing and painting. Life class. Terms on application. 609 Michigan St. m18

WING ON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of Chinese help furnished. Wood cutting, clearing land, house work, farming, gardening, carpentering, cooks, etc. 530 Cormorant Street. Tel. B1182. m18

TO LET—Two Furnished Rooms. Apply 2616 Douglas Street. m18

WANTED—Fox Terrier Pup. Box 769, Colonist. m18

FOR SALE—Rudge-Whitworth Bicycle, two speed gear; nearly new. H. Moore, 824 Rae Street. m18

WANTED AT ONCE—Furnished House with seven or eight rooms. 770 Colonist Office. m18

WANTED—Competent Woman for general housework. Apply: P.O. Box 126, Chemainus. m18

TWO JAPANESE BOYS want a situation as waiter. Please apply to P.O. Box 892, City. m18

FOR SALE—Modern cottage, on large corner lot, James Bay; near car line and beach. Price, only $2,300; $840 cash, balance less than rent. Address: "Owner," Box 776, Colonist. m18

ROOMS at 2412 Douglas Street. Apply between 12 and 2. m18

FOR SALE— A good, quiet Mare, will drive or plough; also harness and buggy. $125 complete. 508 Springfield Ave., Victoria West. m18

WANTED—A Residence, furnished or unfurnished, from about middle July, for one year or more. Lindley Crease. m18

WANTED—A Lot within 10 minutes walk of Post Office; must be cheap. Principles only dealt with. 767, Colonist Office. m18

FOR SALE—Sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 1,150 pounds; good driver; work well single or double; afraid of nothing. Inquire at Yates Place, Cedar Hill Road, Mt. Tolmie. m18

FOR SALE—Lot, corner Henry and Mary Streets, away below assessed value; Acre Block, Tolmie Avenue, corner, at a bargain. See us for prices. Hinkson Siddall & Son, New Grand Theatre Building, Government St. m18

WANTED—At once, a parlor maid well used to waiting on the table. Apply at "Aberdeen," 739 Yates St. m18

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

X Stocks

BONDS DEBENTURES
COTTON GRAIN

Bought and sold on commission.
London, New York, Montreal, Toronto
Investment and Margin

MINING—All active mining shares dealt in Vancouver and other exchanges.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.
Correspondents—Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, New York and Chicago.

NOTICE

The Corporation of the City of Victoria will pay to any person or persons hauling clean filling to the James Bay Flats, the sum of 15c per cubic yard, to be placed where the City Engineer will point out and from whom any other information can be had.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay

WORKS OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT

All persons desiring to have works done under Local Improvement by the corporation during the present year must file statutory petitions for same with the clerk of the municipality before 1st April next. By order of the Council.

J. S. FLOYD
Clerk.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

PENDULUM SWINGS TO THE OTHER SIDE

Short Rally in Stocks Follows Selling—Little Confidence Shown

New York, March 17.—There was further speculative liquidation in the stock market today as a natural sequence to the active selling at the end of the previous day. The volume of the market diminished considerably and the lightening of selling pressure before the end of the day opened the way to an irregular recovery. The rally was not entirely convincing to speculative sentiment, and the later market fell into dullness and hesitation. The action of Amalgamated Copper was of large influence on the general course of the market, and the evidence of support in that stock helped the recovery, just as its sudden break the afternoon before had proved disconcerting to sentiment.

Not much regard was paid to the news, and there was a tendency to color events by the direction in which prices were moving at the moment. The decline was accompanied by the expressed supposition that another message was soon to come from the president containing a severe arraignment of the corporations and capitalists, and the recovery led to a belief that the expected message was to be mild and calculated to assuage the dread of security holders. The expression of these opinions indicated that dealings had lapsed into the hands of professionals. While the price movement was downward attention was paid to news unfavorable to business. A projected government prosecution against the Chesapeake and Ohio kept active the influence of yesterday's supreme court decision in the packing house discrimination cases. Short selling by the bears in the market has been constant since the signs of reaction developed yesterday, and the necessities thus created made an increasing mainstay for the market.

With a recovering tendency established, the bears attempted quite generally to cover, and helped on the rally. Another rise in the price of copper in London was an aid to the making of higher prices for the copper securities, although its effectiveness today was in contrast with its lack of influence yesterday to check the decline. The later tone was considerably unsettled by doubts on this question, but last prices were widely below the best.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, $2,524,000. U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.
New York, March 17, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal Copper ..	55⅝	57½	54¾	57¼
Am. Car Fdy. ..	37	37¾	37	37¾
Am. Cot. Oil ..	27	27	27	27
Am. Loco.	37	37¾	37	37¾
Am. Smelters .	67¼	68¾	66⅝	68½
do pfd	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Am. Sugar	118¾	119½	118½	119⅜
Anaconda	35⅝	37¼	35¼	37⅛
Atchison	72¼	73½	72	73½
do pfd	85	85	84¾	84¾
B. and O.	81¾	82	81	82
do pfd	..	..	..	83
B. R. T.	43⅜	46	43¼	45⅜
C. P. R.	144¾	145	144	145
Cent. Leather ..	18	18	18	18¼
C. F. and I.....	19¼	19⅝	18¾	19½
Ch. and O.	29¾	30¼	29	30¼
C. and G. W. ..	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
C. M. and S. P.	118	120¼	117⅛	119½
C. T and T.....	..	..	..	5
do pfd	..	..	..	10
D. and R. G. ..	19½	20	19¼	20
do pfd	..	..	..	48½
Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
F. M. and S...	70	70½	70	70½
Gt. Nor. pfd ...	122½	123½	122	123¼
Int. Paper	9¼	9¾	8¼	9¼
L. and N.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
Met. St. Ry....	..	..	..	15
MSP., S. S. M..	103	105	102⅞	104
do pfd	..	..	..	128
Mo. Pac.	38¼	39½	37½	39½
N. Y. C.	99¼	100	98¼	99½
N. and W.	63¼	63½	63⅛	63½
do pfd	..	..	..	80
N. Y. O. and W.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Penna.	116⅝	118	116⅛	117⅞
People's Gas ..	88	88½	88	88½
Pr. Steel Car ..	21½	21⅞	21	21¾
Reading	103¼	105¼	102¾	104⅞
Rock Island ..	13½	13½	13⅜	13½
do pfd	25	25	25	25
S. P.	73⅛	74¼	72⅞	74⅛
do pfd	110¼	110½	110	110
S. R.	11½	11¾	11	11¼
do pfd	..	..	..	29
Union Pac. ...	123¼	125½	122⅝	124⅞
do pfd	..	..	..	80
U. S. Steel	34⅛	34¼	32¼	33⅞
do pfd	97	98⅛	96⅜	98⅛
Wabash	8	8⅛	8	8
do pfd	..	..	..	15½
West. Union ..	..	..	..	48
Woolen Mfg. ..	17¼	17½	17¼	17½

Money on call 2@1¾ per cent.

Sales to 11 a. m., 184,500 shares; sales to 12 noon, 277,800 shares; sales to 1 p. m., 361,800 shares; sales to 2 p. m., 473,500 shares; sales to 3 p. m., 678,300 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.
Chicago, March 17, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	95½	96⅛	95	95½
July	90¼	90⅝	89¾	90⅛
Corn No. 2—				
May	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝
July	63	63⅛	62¾	63⅛
Oats No. 2—				
May	52¾	53	52¾	52¾
July	45	46⅛	45	45¾
Pork—				
May	12.30	12.37	12.20	12.27
July	12.72	12.77	12.62	12.70
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	6s.	10⅞d.	6s.	11⅞d.

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal and Coke Co.	15	28
B. C. Copper Co.	4.00	4.75
Burton Saw Works	100	105
Canadian Con. S. and R...	62.00	75.00
Caribou Camp McKinney.	1	2⅞
Dominion Coppel Co.....	1.90	2.25
Granby	65.00	95.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.....	74	79
Imperial Trust Co.	...	105
Portland Canal	...	25
Rambler Cariboo	26	28½
Sullivan	1	2
Western Oil Co.	...	90

Coeur D'Alene Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alameda	3½	4¼
Charles Dickens	17½	18¾
Gertie	3½	4½
Humming Bird	6¼	8
Idora	4½	5
Missoula Copper	7	8¼
Nabob	4⅛	4½
O. K. Con.	1	2
Oom Paul	6	7½
Rex	15	17
Snow Storm	1.67	1.72
Stewart	65	90
Tamarac and Chesapeake.	85	1.00
Wonder	1¼	2

Sales—1,000 Idora pfd. at 4¾c.

In completed ships of the Dreadnought type Britain will have in 1910 twelve to only four of all the other great powers.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Granville street, Vancouver:

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal	239	...
Molsons	200	194
Merchants	...	155
Union	127	122
Commerce	162	...
Twin City	84	83½
Mont. Heat and Power...	90½	90⅜
Ogilvies	...	120
Ogilvies' Bond	111	110
Mont. Street Railway....	184	182½
Toronto Street Railway..	99½	98¾
Dominion Coal, com.....	43	42
Dom. Iron and Steel, com.	16⅛	16
Nova Scotia Steel, com...	58	57¾
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal.	144¼	144
Can. Pac. Ry., London...	148½	...

ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

Effects of Handling Wires Which Carry a High Voltage Current.

The fact that one has received a shock from a five-hundred volt circuit that did not prove painful is not a sign that the next one will be equally harmless, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. The following experiments have been made, involuntarily, by a great number of people.

Touch one side of the circuit lightly with the finger while making contact with the other side either through a ground or by actually touching it; the sensation is similar to receiving a violent blow in the chest; a small burn that is deep, but not painful, will be found on the finger where contact was made.

Make a better contact, as by touching the circuit with a piece of metal held firmly in the hand and the blow will be strong enough to knock the experimenter down. It is probable that no burn will result, as the current has a large surface through which to enter the hand; in rare cases the person may become unconscious for a short time.

Grasp the wire firmly in the hand, and for a time at least it will be impossible to release it. Serious burns are made where the wire touches the hand, and unless the victim succeeds in wrenching himself free, or help is quickly rendered, the result is likely to prove fatal.

The last case is of a very rare occurrence; it is pretty sure to obtain considerable space in the daily papers when it actually does occur, while in many of the reports seen the victim may exclaim, with Mark Twain, "Accounts of my death greatly exaggerated." On the other hand, people are knocked down by the current every day. It is rather peculiar that the 500 volt shock will in the majority of cases, kill a horse.

The trolley current is a 500 volt circuit, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen lines recently installed which go to 1,000 or over. It is well to remember in case of a falling trolley wire that standing upon a dry board will give full protection, that while sitting in a car there is no danger of shock from a broken wire or other cause if one does not touch metal or wet wood; raising the feet from the floor that may be wet or dirty will do as an additional precaution.

If one wishes to remove a wire to avoid shock or for other reasons, it may be done with safety while standing on a dry, clean board, with a piece of dry board not large enough to stand on, or with several thicknesses of dry paper (a newspaper), or, in case of emergency, a bundle of dry clothing. As it is difficult to get the latter perfectly dry a shock may be received when this is attempted, but the resistance will be so high that the shock will not be so very severe.

The deadly third rail also operates at 500 volts, and is no more deadly than has been already shown, except for the probability of a person who is thrown down by the shock of faling across the rail and becoming unconscious. This of course is as serious a case even as that of the man who is unable to let go of the wire.

Wires used for street lighting may always be regarded with suspicion; they are exceedingly likely to carry a current of 2,000 volts or more. This will, in most cases, give a fatal current, and the pressure is so great that the precautions previously described are not to be depended upon. One would be reasonably safe, however, if standing upon a chair or stool with perfectly dry wooden legs.

As wires of 2,000 volts or more are quite common in the streets, there are many chances for other wires to come in contact with them and so receive a dangerous current. It is therefore unwise for any inexperienced person to touch any outdoor wire, however harmless it may appear.

Lines for transmitting power across country operate on voltages all the way up to 60,000. Precautions are taken with such wires and special warnings are printed on the poles. Lines of 10,000 volts or over may be recognized by the fact that large clay or porcelain insulators are used in places of the glass ones generally seen.

Persons rendered unconscious by a shock may frequently be revived by inducing artificial respiration in the manner used for reviving persons apparently drowned; but, of course, without the attempt to expel water from the lungs.

BAD LEG

ALBERTA MAN HEALED BY ZAM-BUK

Because of its astounding success in curing skin disease, Zam-Buk is today the world's greatest healing balm. Mr. C. Johnson of Poplar Hill Creek, Athabasca Landing, Alta., says: "About nine years ago a running sore commenced on my right leg caused by a ruptured blood vessel. As time went on it got worse and my sufferings were intense. I had a very sore leg indeed, and had very small hopes of ever seeing it healed, in fact I was told by several who had known such sores that I would suffer with it for life. This was very discouraging. When I was almost in despair I hear of Zam-Buk and wrote the company stating my case. They inspired me with hope, and I commenced with Zam-Buk using it according to instructions. Other salves I had used caused me much suffering, but Zam-Buk soothed the pain, and although it appeared for some time to be doing no good, yet I persevered and as soon as the wound became clean, it was only a matter of three or four days before it was healed." This is Zam-Buk's Wonderful Way. It goes to the root of the trouble—removes the cause and then the healing process—as in Mr. Johnson's case—is often only a matter of days.

ZAM-BUK IS HEALING, SOOTHING AND ANTISEPTIC.

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abcesses and all skin diseases. Of all stores and druggists 50 cents a box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid for price.

PRODUCE PRICES SHOW BUT LITTLE CHANGE

Flour Locally Does Not Respond to Advance in the East

Despite the recent advance in the wholesale price of flour the local retail market is still unchanged at the previous level. The advance made last week by the large eastern milling companies, as the result of the sharp advance in the price of wheat, has so far not affected the consumer here though dealers state that when local stocks become smaller the price will doubtless be advanced. Advices from the east indicate that the price of flour may go still higher. The experts predict a further enhancement in the price of wheat, some predicting as high as $1.50 per bushel. Present prices are established well over the dollar mark, an exceptionally high figure, but the trend of the market seems to be still higher and any further advance will, undoubtedly be responded to by flour values.

In other lines of market produce the situation this week is practically unchanged. There is still the same scarcity of fresh butter, in fact supplies are wholly inadequate to meet the demand. California butter in two pound bricks is now being imported. It is of good quality and meets with ready sale at 85 cents for two pounds. Generally at this time of year the Australian product is on the local market but owing to the difficulty experienced by shippers in getting cold storage accommodation, shipments this season have been greatly delayed, and dealers have had to fall back on the California article much earlier than usual. Even with this addition to the supply as well as the receipts from the east and what the local creameries are turning out the demand much exceeds the supply. Eggs are extremely plentiful and the price ruling at the decline of last week, was 30 cents per dozen for the strictly fresh article. As is always the case at this time of year receipts show a great increase with a consequent decline in prices. It is probable that the price will still further decline to 25 cents per dozen before long.

In other lines there has been practically no change. Fruit is scarce, little being on the market other than apples, oranges and bananas. Apples are all of the imported varieties from the northwestern states and retail at from $2 to $2.25 per box. Oranges are of excellent quality and shipments from California appear to be improving.

New asparagus is coming upon the market and is of good quality while Mexican tomatoes and cucumbers, and California celery are also offering at last week's prices. Practically all the fresh vegetables are imported stuff. In the meat, fish and poultry lines, prices show no change and rule at the same level of the past few weeks. Local retail prices are as follows:

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag.....	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag....	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Purity	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack.....	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs.	
Bran, per ton	$30.00
Shorts, per ton	$32.00
Feed wheat, per ton	$40.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton.....	$34.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton...	$22.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton.....	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton.....	$30.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton.....	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$34.00
Cracked Corn, per ton.....	$38.00
Vegetables.	
Celery, two heads.....	25
Lettuce, hot house, per head..	05
Garlic, per lb.....	10
Onions, local, per lb.....	8
Potatoes, local, per sack.....	$1.50
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs....	25
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.....	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.....	5
Rhubard, hot house, per lb.....	15
Dairy Produce.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen.....	30
Cooking, per dozen	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.....	25
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each.....	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best dairy, per pound	45
Victoria Creamery, per lb.....	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb...	45
Butter, cooking, per lb.....	30
Fruit.	
Grape Fruit, per dozen.....	75
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	25
Figs, cooking, per lb.....	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box.....	2.00 to 2.25
Bananas, per dozen	40
Figs, table, per lb.....	25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.....	15
Raisins, table, per lb.....	25 to 60
Pineapples, each	50 to 60
Cranberries, per lb.....	20
Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb.....	30
Brazils, per lb.....	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.....	75
Almonds, California, per lb....	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb.....	30
Chestnuts, per lb.....	30
Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb.....	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.....	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.....	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.....	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.....	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb..	8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.....	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.....	20
Oysters, Olympia, per pint....	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.....	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.....	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.....	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	12½
Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb.....	8 to 18
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.....	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore.....	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind.....	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.....	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.....	18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.....	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.....	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight..	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.....	25
Guinea Fowls, each.....	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair.....	50
Rabbits, dressed, each.....	50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each.....	75
Hams, per lb.	18 to 20
Bacon, per lb.....	25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb.....	15 to 18

Reo Automobiles for Hire

$4.00 Per Hour.

P. H. McKay & Co., 824 Rae St.

Phone A1244.

RAGS WANTED

at

THE COLONIST OFFICE

COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. $7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 536 Office. Residence A-426.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Ladies MEDICAL Gents

MASSAGE

Turkish Baths

VIBRATOR TREATMENT

MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH MASSEUR.

Special Massage and Hometreatment by appointments. Body Development.

Room 2, Vernon Blk., Douglas St.

Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

Autos for Sale

Second-hand Oldsmobiles, fully equipped with tops and glass fronts.

WOOD BROS.

736 Fort Street

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 38

Money to Loan

—on—

Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy

Real Estate Agents

Government St., Victoria, B.C

The Victoria Bowling Parlor

Will Open for Business

Saturday, March 7, 1908

At Noon

Ladies are cordially invited as spectators, or to join in the sports.

Douglas St., Next to Victoria Theatre

MITCHELL MARTIN & CO.

Loan, Discount and Financial Agents Stockbrokers

643 FORT STREET REAL ESTATE PHONE 1492

Pacific Whaling, Preferred, Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited; 9 Pacific Whaling Common Stock offer.

Choice Timber Limits on West Coast of Island and Mainland, Lots, Acreage, Fruit Farms and Houses for sale on easy terms.

Shares bought and sold on commission

Connection: Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 BROAD STREET

GRAIN COTTON

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

The Colonist Printery

Printing We have a modern equipment of presses and type which enables us to execute the very latest ideas in Commercial, Law and Society Printing. Nothing is too large or too small for us to handle. We make a specialty of Briefs, Plain and Illustrated Pamphlets, Catalogues, Programmes, Society Cards and every description of Commercial Stationery.

Lithographing You will do well to consult us when you are in need of anything in this line. We specialize on Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cheques, Maps, plain or colored; Labels, plain or colored, varnished or unvarnished; and in fact we can give you anything you may desire in the most artistic and up-to-date style.

Binding This Department occupies the entire top floor of our building, is equipped with every appliance for producing anything in Bookbinding, and is a splendid auxiliary to our Printing and Lithographing Departments.

Stationery We carry a very large stock of Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags, Twines, Toilet Papers, Tengwell Files, Loose Leaf Ledgers, Envelopes, Writing Papers, School Supplies, Office Stationery, etc., etc. Our prices are right. You do not need to send East for these goods; you can save money by patronizing a home firm.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.

New Arrivals in Ladies' Tailored Costumes

The word Spring strikes a responsive chord, beautiful, balmy Spring days seem to get nearer to us than other days of other seasons. It is a time when bright new wearables are as responsive to nature's call as the grass, and buds and flowers; and every few days brings fresh shipments of Spring fruits which add charms to shopping in this store. They are beauties too, pretty butterfly effects and cutaways, while each model shows the prevailing style throughout the season, hence any suit you may select you are assured of its being in perfect style. The fabrics that are being worn this season are mostly panamas, voiles, serges and broadcloths, in black, blue, brown, copenhagen blue and tan, in plain shades, also the new self stripes in various widths, and which are very much admired. Prices range from $65 to $18. Below are a few descriptions:

LADIES' COSTUME, with tailor-made coat, coat is smart hip coat style, with vest of French braid, semi-fitting back, lined throughout with silk. Skirt is of the fashionable circular cut, finished with bias folds in colors of brown and blue. Price $37.50

LADIES' COSTUME, in all wool grey Panama, coat finished at waist with deep silk girdle, new butterfly sleeve, collar inlaid with silk, silk braid over shoulder, giving deep pointed effect. Skirt is 15-gored, pleated, and finished with fold. Price $45.00

LADIES' NOVELTY COSTUME, in hip length coat, fitted at waist, has very pretty butterfly sleeve, single breasted, fastened with fancy buttons and trimmed with braid. Skirt circular cut, with two bias folds near foot, in colors of brown and blue. Price $45.00

LADIES' COSTUME, with tailor-made coat, coat is 27 in. long, tight fitting, smartly strapped and stitched, is an exceedingly pretty costume for the price. The skirt is circular cut with bias folds and is made of extra good quality material. Price $35.00

Splendid Offerings for Today in Ladies' Muslin Blouses

Exceptionally fine offerings are these. The assortment being a very large one, while the styles are extremely diversified. Any lady wishing to purchase fine muslin blouses at a great saving should not let this opportunity go by without taking advantage of it. Weather like we are having now demands this class of wearables, and it is safe to say that today all women of taste will be in attendance. Below we are giving two descriptions, but you will find many more equally attractive, if not more so.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSE, front of blouse made of all-over embroidery and tucks, threequarter sleeves with narrow tuck edged with lace and tucked back. Regular values up to $1.75. Special for today $1.25

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, front made of open embroidery with ten rows of tucks on each side of front, threequarter sleeves with tucked cuff attached. Regular values up to $1.75. Special for today $1.25

Today's Bargains in Stationery

Today offers an unlimited choice of fine stationery at less than half price. This includes an assorted lot of fine quality linen paper, is done up in very neat boxes, and is an exceptionally good bargain. The regular price is 25c. Special for today at 10c

Tapestry Carpets Specially Priced for Today

Today we are placing on sale a specially fine line of Tapestry Carpets. These are in a number of very pretty designs, including the season's very latest effects and colorings. The regular value runs from 65c to 85c per yard, but for quick riddance today 45c

Ladies' and Children's Underwear at Half Price and Less for Today

Today we are placing on sale a large assortment of Ladies' Underwear which includes vests, drawers, and corset covers in good quality lisle and cotton in colors of cream, white and natural. These are a sample lot and usually sell at twice the price we are asking for them on Wednesday.

25c qualities, special today . . . . . . 10¢
60c qualities, special today . . . . . . 25¢
$1.25 quality, special today . . . . . . 50¢

Children's Undervests in Both Wool and Cotton

25c qualities, special today . . . . . . 10¢
60c qualities, special today . . . . . . 25¢

Free Demonstration of Suchard's Cocoa

This celebrated Swiss Cocoa is one of the most popular and well known cocoas on the market, and has been awarded highest awards at the different expositions for its purity and quality. We therefore extend our cordial invitation to every lady when down town to call and sample it. The demonstration is under the direction of one of their own representatives, who will explain the merits, etc., of Suchard's Swiss Cocoa—Main Floor.

Linoleums and Oilcloths Moderately Priced

We are now showing an extremely large stock of Linoleums and Oilcloths which has just arrived. These include everything that is desirable as floor coverings, from the leading manufacturers of the world in a number of splendid designs, in floral, tile, parquet, etc. Our stock of inlaids are of that wear-resisting quality, colors solid through to the back, and we assure you that a larger or better stock cannot be found elsewhere in the city.

Inlaid Linoleums, at, per sq. yard, $1.25, $1.10 and . 85¢
Plain Cork Carpets, at $1.25 and $1.00
Printed Linoleums, at 65c., 50c and . . . . 40¢
Floor Oilcloths, at 35c and 25¢

New Styles in Buster Brown Belts

A splendid stock of Buster Brown Belts go on sale today. They include all the very latest styles in red, green, black, etc. Specially priced at 35c and 25c

Special Bargains for Wednesday in the Houseware Section

Today should be a busy day in the houseware section, as we are offering for this day exceptionally good bargains in everyday needs. In many instances the price has been cut to less than half, and it will pay every economical housewife to be here early Wednesday morning to take advantage of these splendid offerings.

TEA CANNISTERS, made of tin, decorated, 5 lb. size, reg. 20c. Today 10c

ASBESTOS FRY PANS, special Today 15c

TIN FISH KETLES, with tray. Special today $1.25

LUNCH PAILS, round, made of tin. Reg. 40c. Today 25c

LUNCH PAILS, square, made of tin. reg. 50c. Today 25c

EGG POACHERS, made of tin, a really indispensable article for the house. Regular 50c. Special today 25c

TIN CREAMERY CANS, with guage tap attachment, 10 and 20 quarts. Regular values $1.00 and $1.25. Today 50c

HOUSEHOLD BALANCE SCALES, with scoop, special Today . . . . at $3.00

FOLDING IRONING BOARD, special today at $1.25

MILK STRAINERS, retinned, 12-inch width, on stand, reg 25c. Today 10c

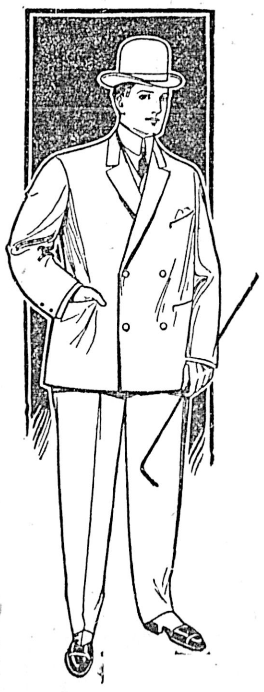
LAUNDRY DIPPERS, family size, good strong handles, reg. 25c. Today 10c

A Specially Interesting Showing of Cretonnes

The tone of the Spring home depends on the cretonne. Spring immediately associates itself in the mind with everything light, airy, balmy, bright and pleasant. The manufacture of cretonnes, both in this country and abroad, has reached such a high plain of perfection that a room may be transformed as if by magic into a flowery bower of a garden with these dainty materials. And the variety and designs which we are showing are very comprehensive indeed, and you cannot afford to miss seeing them. Then, too, the prices are so as to allow everybody to participate in making their home bright, and as we might say at the least inexpensive outlay. The prices range from, per yard 15c

All That's New and Nobby in Men's Headdress

The stock of Men's Hats which we are showing is without doubt the largest in the city. Every hat of style and quality is to be found in this great assortment. Hats from the leading manufacturers such as The King, Pelham, Borsalaino, Noxall, J. B. Stetson, Henry Heaths and numerous other well known manufacturers, in both crush, soft and stiff styles, ranging in price from $1.75



New and Distinctive Styles in Men's Attire

It is but a natural sequence that men should turn to the store that serves them best—the store that can meet with every individual ideas, clothes of character, clothes with dignity and clothes with style and snap, and above all at a price that is right, and it only lays with you to come in, wherein we know and can demonstrate these particular advantages. Long years of study in handling men's clothing has brought this store to perfection in serving its patrons with what is correct, we therefore court the most critical inspection in every way, shape and form, and wish to call your attention to the largest assortment of spring clothing which have just lately been added in stock. They are made of the best materials procurable, while the workmanship and finish is all that can be desired. Prices range from

$30 to $8.75

Beautiful New Muslins

The display of beautiful new muslins which is to be seen on the main floor is a most charming one. That bright, refreshing air which seems to be carried along with the new goods is in much evidence, and it is a delight for to go through the vast assortment.

ALL WOOL VENETIANS, 44 inches wide, in all the newest designs. Per yard. . . . $1.00

ALL WOOL SATIN CLOTH, 44 inches wide, in rose hello, champagne and cream. Per yard . . . . 75¢

ALL WOOL POPLINS, 42 inches wide, in light navys, browns, greens, greys, etc. Per yard . . . . 75¢

New Spring Dress Goods

A splendid range of beautiful Dress goods is to be seen at the Store. Spring's latest ideas is included, and embraces goods from the most reputable makers of good quality material.

MUSLINS, in fancy stripes and floral designs in grenadine effects, at, per yard 25c, 35c and . . . . 50¢

COTTON VOILES in white and colored grounds and fancy floral designs. Per yard. . . . . 35¢

WHITE VESTINGS, in fancy designs. Per yard . . . . 50¢

A Beautiful Display of Millinery Elegance

The showing of exquisite millinery which is to be seen in the millinery department, Second Floor, grows more interesting every day. Like the pretty Spring blossoms so do new ideas, new creations, pop their heads up. All through this beautiful section one is held in perfect amazement at the exquisitiveness of the display. Hats from the fashion centres of the world are shown in countless numbers, and then, too, what seems more remarkable is the extreme moderation of prices. That moderately priced hats are a special feature of Spencer Millinery is well known to women hereabouts. Some of which arouse expressions of surprise and pleasure daily, and especially noteworthy among these are the production of our own clever artists, which reflect great credit on their skill and ability in creating something which will please the most exactng and which are sold at so little.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Large Range of Dress Trimmings

We have just opened up a splendid assortment of trimmings in new novelty effects and Oriental band trimmings. These will be very popular this season, as the predominating one are gold effects. Prices range from $1.75 to $1.00

Also a very comprehensive showing of fancy braids, in all the latest shades, ranging in price from $1.00 to . . . . 15¢

Splendid Stock of Gloves

The section devoted to Ladies' Gloves is now filled to its limit in everything new that the season demands, and any lady wishing to purchase, cannot find a better or more complete stock in the city than here.

LADIES' LONG TREFOUSSE GLOVES, in black, white, navy, green, tans, etc.
12-button length, per pair $3.00
16-button length, per pair $3.75

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED